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VIEW THAT SOVIETS WILL PAY 'HIGH PRICE' FOR SALT DECRIED

LD190851 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 9 Jan p 3 LL

[NOVOSTI-attributed G. Gerasimov article: "SALT-II: Finishing Straight"]

[Text] The preparation of the second Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-II) is drawing to a close. During the latest Geneva meeting between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, agreement was reached on most of the outstanding issues. However, a certain amount of work still remains to be done to complete the protracted preparation of a treaty.

In addition, to its purely practical significance, SALT-II has also assumed a symbolic significance. The talks concerning a future agreement have found themselves at the focus of Soviet-U.S. relations and people have begun to use them as a barometer to gauge the overall state of detente. The signing of such an agreement at the necessary high level will surely also help to solve other important problems in an atmosphere of increased understanding of each other's positions and, let us hope, of increased trust.

Thus, SALT-II will provide detente with political help.

The future agreement is also important as confirmation of the acknowledged fact that it is in the interests of both sides to agree on strategic nuclear parity and not to try to chase vainly after military superiority, but, on the contrary, to seek national security through the limitation of nuclear arms and, subsequently, disarmament.

On this issue the U.S. side is traversing the difficult path of reappraising the old cold war concepts of peace "from a position of strength." Even now the words of President Lyndon Johnson--"We are the No 1 country and we intend to remain No 1"--are still ringing in many people's ears. He said this not about the economy or about culture, not about human rights, but about the size of the war machine. It is difficult to part with old notions. And so the Washington POST writes in an editorial that "Security is guaranteed to a greater degree by unsurpassed strength and not by arms control....The Senate, we suspect, will prefer strength to strategic arms limitation."

All this looks like a return to prenuclear military logic whereby the more elephants, spears, sabres and cannon the generals had, the greater their chances of victory. SALT-II proposes that security problems be solved in accordance with the logic of the nuclear epoch when it is more sensible to renounce the ruinous call of "More! More!" to rely on parity and gradually to reduce this parity.

While diplomats were conducting lengthy negotiations proceeding from the concept of arms limitation, the advocates of "unsurpassed strength" were conducting a broad modernization of the nuclear arsenal. Then years ago former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara declared that 400 warheads of 1 megaton each are sufficient to insure an "adequate deterrent to avert an all-out war." In 1972 then U.S. President Richard Nixon came to the conclusion that the existing U.S. nuclear arsenal was adequate for the indefinite future. But the arsenal is still growing and the warheads are counted not in hundreds but in thousands....

All this enables us to predict that the final stage of the road to SALT-II in the United States will also run the gauntlet of political struggle and dispute. The latest public opinion polls show that an agreement is supported by 75 percent of Americans. But in U.S. political algebra this 75 percent still do not equal the two-thirds of the senators whose votes are essential for SALT-II's ratification. There are in the Senate many who advocate "linking" ratification with foreign policy issues unrelated to the agreement itself. It is assumed that the Soviet Union is prepared to pay a "high price" and that therefore SALT-II must be "sold a little dearer." But this bazaar-style logic is devoid of any meaning: The Soviet Union needs SALT-II to the same degree as the United States needs it.

PLANS IN U.S. AIMED AT 'TORPEDOING' SALT-II TALKS

LD190252 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] And now a commentary about the SALT-II talks:

The late seventies will go down in history as one of the most complex stages in the struggle for mankind's security. It was precisely in the seventies on a Soviet initiative, that a number of agreements were signed to substantially limit the possibility of a destructive nuclear war. As Leonid Brezhnev said in his recent interview for the TIME magazine, and I quote, as far as we are concerned we are vigorously following a line to enhance the process of relaxation of tensions in every possible way, and to spread it to all parts of the world, including naturally, to both Africa and the Middle East. Unquote.

Cold war policies no longer determine the nature of international relations. Relaxation of tensions has become an objective reality. It has created optimal conditions for co-operation of states with different social and economic systems. The main task now is to prevent the forces that oppose relaxation from revising and eliminating all the possible gains that have been made in the past decades.

One striking example of this struggle are the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks that are known as the SALT-talks. It's common knowledge that a first phase of the talks was completed successfully. It ended in the signing of a whole number of documents whose provisions have now been carried out or are about to be fully realized. The issue now is the SALT-II agreement, the signing of which will complete the second stage in the struggle for the relaxation of political and military tensions.

It will be noted that the subjects dealt with at the SALT-II talks have been more complex than those at the previous phase. This is due, primarily, to the fact that the talks concern not only a quantitative parity in strategic offensive arms, but also issues of qualitative parameters of these arms. This naturally makes the talks that are being held in Geneva, especially complex and confidential, and requires at the minimum the goodwill and interest from both sides.

At these negotiations the Soviet Union advocates mutual reductions in strategic offensive forces with a principle of equal security to be strictly observed. Apparently observance of this principle is bound to have a beneficial effect on the system of international relations as a whole.

Speaking in Atlanta, Georgia, President Carter warned that rejection by the Senate of a SALT agreement would undermine the United States' prestige and strike a heavy blow at peaceful relations between the two great powers. And yet currently, forces that oppose the agreement are becoming more active in the United States. The United States defense secretary, Harold Brown, speaking recently about the usefulness of a SALT agreement, purposefully belittled its significance saying it was not so great. In his opinion, during the SALT talks the United States should get a better position as regards the Soviet Union. To follow his reasoning, the United States must start production of cruise missiles with multiple warheads, a new MX intercontinental ballistic missile with a mobile launching site, missiles that can be launched both from systems of communicating shafts and from aircraft, as well as production of neutron weapons among other arms.

Harold Brown is being echoed by the hawks in Congress. For example the special Armed Forces Committee of the House of Representatives has urged the administration to substantially increase the national strategic potential for the alleged reason that the American arms arsenal is well below the SALT-II limit.

Unfortunately, these Congress hawks have found support from the new director of the Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, Seignious, who has spoken for growth in the American military budget, whatever the results of the SALT-II talks.

So the Pentagon and many representatives on Capitol Hill would like to start another spiral in the arms race even before the Geneva negotiations have been completed. And the fact that SALT-II will be completed soon became apparent after the meeting just before the new year between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and United States state secretary, Cyrus Vance.

These plans, obviously aimed at torpedoing the agreement in the offing, naturally deserve to be closely watched.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD191208 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] It is common knowledge that one of the major tests before the United States Congress is the examination of an expected Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union. In my view there are certain favorable factors which might help the ratification of a future treaty by the Senate. (Among them) is the [word indistinct] of the SALT-II talks by broad masses of the American public. According to recent polls 75 percent of the Americans are in favor of concluding a new treaty. But what looks truly strange is that some American senators are determined before hand that they will oppose the ratification of the treaty; they are making such remarks before it is even ready. This means that some American politicians do not subscribe to the very idea of limiting and cutting arms on a mutually acceptable basis. I wonder, what can these politicians suggest instead of a successful completion of the SALT-II talks? They claim they are worrying about better ensuring the national security of the United States. But instead they are undermining the [word indistinct] and security of their own country and of all other countries as well.

The main goal of those opposing the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty is to go on with a practically unlimited arms race and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. But these plans have already been pursued by Washington in the past and experience shows that it resulted in a growing threat of a nuclear war. Returning to that obsolete policy nowadays might bring even more dangerous consequences to all the nations of the world.

There is only one way of creating actual security for the peoples of the United States, the Soviet Union and all other nations. That is to put an end to the unlimited arms race, to ensure the security of our countries, and to consolidate international peace on a lower level of military confrontation. That is the policy of the Soviet Union. This country does not seek any unilateral military superiority over America and it hopes Washington will accept the principle of equality and equal security in completing the SALT-II talks. This was stressed by Leonid Brezhnev in his interview to TIME magazine the other day.

Let us also recall that all major positive changes in Soviet-American relations (?and in the) international situation as a whole are closely connected with the conclusion of the first strategic arms limitation agreement in 1972. The agreements have greatly influenced the strengthening of security in Europe, the development of economic, political and cultural cooperation between countries and the consolidation of general peace. As is known, the first two Soviet-American agreements on limiting strategic arms are still in force. And this continues to promote stabilization of the international scene.

In case the enemies of the SALT-II talks get the upper hand in the United States, the situation in the world would undoubtedly change for the worse. The very foundation of the relaxation of tension will be destroyed. The plans of Soviet people, the American and other nations, to expand contacts and cooperation in various fields will be doomed to failure. And what is most significant the hopes for stronger peace will be dashed.

According to estimations made in Congress the United States would spend (?additional) several billion dollars on strategic arms annually if the SALT-II is not concluded. But how could the (?losses) in creating safeguards against nuclear war, which is threatening the future of mankind, be measured and calculated?

TASS REPORTS OPENING OF CEMA EXECUTIVE MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD161014 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--The 83th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which opened here today is to discuss problems of enhancing the effectiveness of economic cooperation among the fraternal countries. The meeting is attended by deputy heads of government of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia as well as a member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. The CMEA countries, which occupy 19 per cent of the world's area and have ten per cent of the world's population, have moved up to leading positions in the world economy. They account for approximately one-third of the world's industrial output and their industrial might is greater than that of the USA and that of all the West European states.

Meeting Concludes

LD181825 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has completed its conference. It was attended by the deputy heads of state of the Soviet Union, six East European countries, Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam and a representative of Yugoslavia. The conference discussed its members' participation in producing equipment for atomic power stations and the joint building of two atomic power stations and some smelting facilities in the Soviet Union for common needs. The conference also discussed the prospects of developing all kinds of transport in the socialist economic community.

MOSCOW'S BELGRADE CORRESPONDENT VIEWS ROLE OF SFRY IN CEMA

LD182308 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] This month marks the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The council members are 10 socialist countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America. Since the council is an open organization any country can cooperate with it in various forms even without joining it. One such country is Yugoslavia. Our Belgrade correspondent reports about the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The socialist economic community now accounts for nearly a third of Yugoslavia's foreign trade. Yugoslavia takes part in the work of practically all the community commissions, from commissions on mining to environmental protection. Its contribution to the development of a nuclear power industry in the socialist countries is quite indicative. Several large engineering works in Croatia, Bosnia and Slovenia are manufacturing equipment for nuclear power plants. Yugoslavia's specialists assess the orders as the largest at these factories, offering new prospects for their development.

The country's most important projects are connected with the socialist economic community. Work is now underway on an oil pipeline running from the Adriatic Coast to Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Neighboring socialist countries have provided credits and equipment for implementation of the project.

Prospects are emerging for Yugoslavia's participation in the united power grid of the socialist community countries and also in the joint use of transport and means of communication, as well as development of major scientific and technical projects. Yugoslav economists say that this cooperation is becoming an ever more stable factor in drawing up long-term plans until the turn of the century.

'POLITICAL COURAGE' NEEDED TO REDUCE WORLD TENSIONS

LD181222 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In the talk that follows, Nikolay Shishlin, a Soviet journalist, examines some aspects of the relaxation of tensions going on in the world. Here's what he writes:

The Soviet Union is determined to make this process of relaxation deeper and all-embracing. This was reaffirmed by the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, in his TIME magazine interview. We for our part, he said, are actively following the course of strengthening the process of detente and extending it to all parts of the world, including, needless to say, Africa and the Middle East. Indeed, if one examines the Soviet Union's brisk foreign policy exchanges with the socialist, developing or capitalist countries, it's easy enough to see that the Soviet Union seeks broad international cooperation, so as to strengthen peace and improve the international climate. The Soviet Union favors encouraging mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It has been and remains an open society for broad and fruitful cultural tourist and human contacts. Mankind now has enormous potentialities for coping with the most difficult problems. These are not only problems of national development involving various economic projects, but also global problems.

Take the problem of energy and raw materials resources. When it looks ahead to the third millennium of its history, which is not so far off, humanity invariably sees that the present sources of energy and raw materials are definitely limited. At the same time, it is clearly discernible that an energy or raw materials crisis can be avoided. This can be avoided through fundamental research into new energy sources and more advanced technologies for using hitherto untapped natural resources. For the present, it often proves to be the case that the solution of such problems, is beyond national capabilities. They must be tackled jointly, by pooling the resources of many, many countries.

One global problem is undoubtedly that of eliminating the gap between the developed and the developing countries. It is intolerable that in the last quarter of the 20th century, millions of people should be perishing from starvation, or that education and modern health services should be beyond the reach of many, many peoples. Still other global problems that have to be mentioned are those of combating the most dangerous diseases, harnessing the resources of the world oceans and protecting the environment. All these problems would be solved the more successfully the less international relations are marred by conflicts and hostility, and the deeper international cooperation on a basis of equal rights takes root in the relations between all nations. But no sooner are these major problems listed than one becomes aware how often they are eclipsed by situations of conflict. That is why the problem of overcoming such explosive situations is particularly topical today. What are the ways of coping with these dangers? What should be the basis for resolving the conflicts that arise from time to time as the process of relaxation gathers momentum?

In seeking the answers to these questions we must of course take into account the interests of the peoples fighting against racism and colonialism, for the freedom and independence of their countries.

In his replies to TIME magazine, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that it would be unfair and unrealistic to expect the peoples of Africa or the Middle East or any other region to give up fighting for their legitimate rights for the sake of someone's misinterpretation of the process of detente. For instance, the consolidation of peace in the Middle East is obstructed precisely by those who endeavor to help not the victims of aggression, that is, the Arab peoples, but the aggressor, that is, Israel. Peace achieved in the Middle East by trampling upon the rights of the Palestinians or leaving the Israeli aggressors in occupation of Arab territories will never be stable. Such a peace would do no good to any of the states of that region, not excluding Egypt or Israel.

There is also bound to be concern about the situation in Southeast Asia, where the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to encounter strong pressure from Beijing [Peking]. Now that the National Salvation Front of Kampuchea has been victorious over the repressive regime of Pol Pot and Ieng-Sary, Beijing and certain other governments are trying to hamper the establishment of an independent and democratic Kampuchea, and are trying to meddle in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs. In our changing world with its complex problems, only peaceful cooperation and a patient quest for peaceful democratic solutions can pave the way to further progress in reducing tension. What is needed, in a nutshell, is a sober understanding of realities and an ability to consider one another's interests: in short, political courage in the finest sense of the word.

PRACTICE GIVES LIE TO PRC STATEMENTS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS

LD181615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kassis article: "Human Rights Beijing-Style"]

[Text] While verbally fighting for "human rights" and "political freedoms," the Beijing [Peking] leadership is making active use of central and regional organs of power for reprisals against dissidents and for the reinforcement of the working people's racial and economic oppression--and not only in its own country. Perhaps it is worth beginning here.

The entire world recently heard the news that the Kampuchean people had won a brilliant victory in the struggle against the regime they hated--a regime imposed from outside, or to be more precise, by Beijing. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his talk with U.S. journalists, "In Kampuchea there existed a pro-Beijing regime, that is to say a Chinese model of a political system. The mass destruction of people in Kampuchea is nothing other than the Chinese 'Cultural Revolution' in action on foreign territory."

"The Chinese model." What lies behind this apt formulation? First, 3 of the 8 million people living in Kampuchea have been killed. Second, there is forced labor without appropriate wages. Third, the lack of right to a private life, the right to protect the family. Quite a long list of evidence of violations of every article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights could be cited. The schools were closed in Kampuchea, forced marriages were customary, monuments of ancient culture were destroyed, people were forbidden to travel from city to city, and the capital Phnom Penh itself was turned into a dead zone. All this vandalism was Beijing's work.

The Beijing leadership nurtured the dictatorial reactionary regime in the interests of its own hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia. But at the same time Kampuchea became a unique testing ground where the Chinese leaders tested or verified all the weapons from the arsenal of their antipopular policy.

There is no doubt that before and after the adoption of the new PRC Constitution in March 1978 they rehearsed individual clauses in the Constitution (particularly those concerning citizens' rights and duties) not only in their own provinces but also in Kampuchea, which, incidentally, Beijing viewed as an "overseas province" belonging to it. And so indeed it essentially was--Chinese advisers sat on Kampuchean Government organs, the army was equipped with Chinese weapons, while the mass information media and ideological services were fed from the kitchen of XINHUA [NCNA], the PEOPLE'S DAILY and other mouthpieces of Maoism. On the other hand, these same information media are concealing from the Chinese people themselves the fact that to this day Beijing's representatives have not acceded to a single one of the 19 human rights documents signed by the majority of the world's countries.

The practice of extrajudicial investigations of citizens' actions, enshrined by clauses of the Constitution, continues to exist. This is essentially a legalized form of the mass trials and shootings of the "Cultural Revolution" period. If we recall Article 45 of the new PRC Constitution, which speaks of the "broad exposition of views, broad discussion and wallposters," Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] recently stated that "The authorities intend to introduce order to the wallposter campaign."

It is no secret to anyone in China that the dazipao [tatsupao] reflect the viewpoint of a certain segment of the Chinese leadership, although they have always been made out to be a sign that the authorities are encouraging "freedom to express ideas," thus creating a semblance of "personal freedom." Recently, to judge from a number of facts, even this campaign guided by some particular leader of a rival grouping has begun to get out of control and is becoming the expression of the masses' "unprogrammed" opinion.

The power struggle is not abating in China. The crisis of the policy of Maosim is emerging increasingly clearly with every passing day in this protracted, incessant skirmish. During and after the Cultural Revolution the Chinese people paid dearly for the victory they won in 1949 and for Mao's postulates, embodied in unprecedentedly large-scale violence and repression. Total disregard for the individual and his rights and needs, daily juggling with pseudorevolutionary, pseudo-Marxist phraseology, twaddle about "wise" decisions and hackneyed social demagoguery gradually engendered initially muffled apathy which has now grown into a wave of indignation felt by millions of Chinese. This is precisely what is being said now by the numerous wallposters which are being pasted up not only in Beijing but in other cities in the country. They contain grief and indignation, a ray of hope and a sober assessment of the present situation, appeals to reason, and very harsh demands for an end to tyranny and the revision of the country's domestic and foreign policy. They are all addressed to the ruling clique. And this clique, in the form of Deng Xiaoping, has become afraid to let the wave of wallposters disagreeable to the authorities get out of control. The Beijing leaders have forgotten their own proverb: "He who has lifted the stone will hurt his own foot."

Here, for instance, is one wallposter describing today the tragic events on Tiananmin [Tienanmin] Square in April 1976 when the city authorities and public security organs suppressed a peaceful demonstration: "The authorities of the feudal-fascist dictatorship," the wallposter says, "moved in 100,000 armed members of the public security service and police to suppress the unarmed people, and the blood of the revolutionary people ran in rivers. White terror shrouded the ancient Forbidden City, Sun Yat-sen Park and the working people's Palace of Culture, which were turned into prisons and fortifications. Torture chambers sprang up all over China. How many noble people died tragically under the knives of the feudal-fascist dictatorship and in the prisons; the people's republic of socialism became a feudal-fascist Chinese empire. All that remained of the people's republic as a political system was a hollow name. The right to life, democratic rights and human rights became empty words while the Constitution became a piece of paper aimed at deceiving and stultifying the people."

In the mornings on the capital's central Zhang An Jie (Chang An Chieh) Street, which runs in a straight line from east to west for many kilometers, tens and hundreds of people gather where wallposters are hung. Some read leaflets for themselves, others discuss them, others painstakingly transcribe them into notebooks to convey them later to friends and relatives. "From 1966-1976, from the beginning of the Cultural Revolution to the death of Mao, China was under the power of a fascist regime," one wall newspaper says. The one next to it proclaims: "We have had enough of the days when there was no system of law and order, when we were told that 'democracy' and 'humanrights' were only class slogans of the bourgeoisie in the West while the Eastern proletariat only needed dictatorship. We cannot stand such arguments any longer."

A demonstration lasting almost 2 hours staged by peasants in Beijing on the third anniversary of the death of Zhou Enlai [Chou En-lai] was particularly striking in terms of the working people's struggle for their liberation and salvation from tyranny and violence. People carried placards and banners with inscriptions reading "For Democracy and Human Rights!"; "Against Hunger and Oppression!" This was not the first demonstration in the Chinese capital. Demonstrations were even held on New Year's Eve itself, the only difference being that those taking part were not peasants but detachments of young people who had come to Beijing from remote Yunnan Province. The leaflets distributed by the marchers from Yunnan announced that they represented 50,000 people who had been forcibly driven from the cities into remote regions of the country.

Demonstrations recently gripped Shanghai with its multimillion population and other cities of the country. The point is that forced labor long ago became one of Beijing's anti-popular practices. The young people are sent from the cities to rural areas or so-called "work camps" where they are forced to work alongside convicted criminals. As a sign of protest one group of young people from Xi'an [Sian] declared a hunger strike. Over the past few years a total of about 17 million young people have been sent to forced work.

According to the Swedish telegraph bureau, there are many political prisoners in China in forced labor camps. The Chinese authorities brand citizens as "class enemies" and deprive them of civil rights. And in general, prisoners are often incarcerated without trial or investigation. One recent wallposter signed by one (Chzhao Sin) and six other Chinese citizens contains an appeal above all to liberate political prisoners. It is clear from other reports that "a group for the defense of human rights" has been created and is functioning in China and, in particular, has appealed to the U.S. President in an open letter urgently demanding that he "draw attention to the human rights situation in China."

Today the Chinese leadership, putting a good face on it, is attempting to publicly rehabilitate leading Chinese figures (in many cases posthumously), hypocritically acknowledging that "Mao was not infallible." This line is quite clearly marked in certain documents of the CCP Central Committee plenum of 18-22 December 1978. Observers remark that this is the first time the CCP leadership has made such an admission; however, this admission is no proof of a change in the policy of suppression of human rights, which predominates and continues to exist in China. Can the leaders of a state in alliance with the antipopular Pinochet and Somoza regimes, the former Kampuchean dictators, the South African racists, the puppets of imperialism in Nicaragua and other fascists grant their people genuine civil rights? The answer is categorical: Never! Even the magazine STERN noted in its last edition that the Beijing leaders try to avoid discussing human rights within their country, fearing this topic as the devil fears incense. In return they transfer the fierce fire of their unbridled criticism to the other side of the wall of China, cursing everybody and everything.

Literally the other day AKAHATA, the Japanese Communist Party organ, carried a report that a new wallposter had been put up in Beijing with the unusual title "Declaration of Human Rights in China." Commenting on the content of this declaration, the paper noted in particular that it contained a demand for "an easing of the antagonism" against the USSR. In connection with this AKAHATA directs its attention to the statement in the declaration that "the USSR is a socialist state." Another wallposter demands that "Beijing draw closer to Moscow again." However, behind the red walls of Zhongnanhai [Chungnanhai]--the abode of the Beijing ruling elite--the spirit of anti-Sovietism continues to predominate. The Beijing leaders are sickened by the very fact that genuine scientific socialism guarantees citizens the widest of right and insures people real prosperity. They are annoyed by the new USSR Constitution, which grants Soviet people unlimited opportunities in all spheres of economic, political, social and cultural life.

Yes, the Beijing leaders' policies are as far removed from real life as the dead silhouettes darting across the wall in a Chinese shadow theater.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

Leading their country up a blind alley in domestic and foreign policy, the Beijing leaders are continuing their feudal skirmish for power, at the same time carrying out the usual hounding and persecution of their ideological opponents and all dissidents. And there is nothing surprising in the fact that this factional struggle and the torture and executions of innocent people does not keep them from shouting about the "Soviet threat", and from forming alliances with extremely reactionary forces on a shamelessly antisocialist basis. While proclaiming pompous slogans about human rights, the heirs of Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] are continuing their political subversion against all honest people on earth.

PRC BECOMING 'UNOFFICIAL ALLY' OF WEST IN AFRICA

ID181452 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 18 Jan 79 ID

[Text] London, January 18, TASS--According to reports of foreign press, Beijing [Peking] continues supporting the reactionary splitting groupings that merge forces with the Pretoria and Salisbury racist regimes.

This refers, first of all, to the separatist organisation UNITA which is notorious for its piratic operations in the territory of the People's Angola. Continuing provocative actions against the independent African state, the gangs of thugs from UNITA encouraged by Beijing are used ever more often by the Namibian people, to keep this territory in the sphere of influence of imperialist powers.

According to the press, the gangs are supplied with large consignments of weapons: mortars, machine guns and rifles of the Chinese-make. Advisers and instructors from Beijing are among those who train mercenaries for the racist regime.

It is not the first time that the Beijing Maoists team up with the forces of neo-colonialism and racism. Suffice it to recall the traitorous stand of China with regard to the national-liberation movement during the Angola events. China then backed the racists from the Republic of South Africa and the plotters from the CIA and, trying to remove Angola's lawful government with the use of UNITA and another puppet grouping FNIA headed by the CIA's hired agent Holden Roberto.

Beijing is ready to back another anti-Angolan separatist organisation, FLEC, whose ringleader H. Nzita receives hand-outs from Western oil monopolies. According to news agencies, the Chinese Government invited Nzita to Beijing for an official visit. Such a step of the Chinese leadership means its actual recognition of the grouping that demands separation from Angola of the Cabinda enclave, one of the Angolan oil bearing regions.

The alliance of racists and Maoist went so far that, according to a statement of radio of the Republic of South Africa, China of late has been giving almost unconditional support to any action of the West in Africa, becoming a sort of its unofficial ally.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN LATE JANUARY

LD181814 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1800 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei will come to the Soviet Union on an official visit at the end of January at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

PRAVDA NOTES ACCOMPLISHMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS OF ROMANIAN ECONOMY

LD181335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent F. Angeli dispatch: "On the Path of Creation"]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, December--Botosani's high-voltage positive insulator plant is just one of the many examples of mutually advantageous Soviet-Romanian cooperation. More than 100 modern enterprises have been built with Soviet technical assistance and Soviet specialists' direct collaboration in Romania. Soviet-Romanian economic and scientific and technical cooperation has contributed greatly to the development of the most important sectors of Romania's economy--power engineering, metallurgy, chemicals and machinebuilding. The Soviet Union heads the list of Romania's trading partners. A large proportion of Romania's requirements for many types of raw materials is supplied by the Soviet Union. Dozens of ministries and departments in the two countries have established direct links. The experience of Soviet-Romanian cooperation demonstrates that it accords with the vital interests of both countries, the Soviet and Romanian peoples, and the cause of socialism and peace.

In Romania, as in the other fraternal countries, it has become a tradition to celebrate revolutionary holidays with new labor successes, and by overfulfilling plan targets. Good reports are now reaching the Romanian capital from all parts of the republic concerning the achievements of collectives at industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific establishments in fulfilling their socialist pledges in the third year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Reviewing the path they have traveled, Romanian workers are deservedly proud of their achievements. But, of course, they can see not only the successes but also the shortcomings, difficulties and unsolved problems. They are analyzing them carefully and taking specific steps to eliminate "bottlenecks."

As was pointed out at the December 1977 RCP national party conference, the introduction into industry of scientific and technical achievements, the quality of output, and the development of the raw materials base remain "bottlenecks" in many national economy sectors. It was pointed out that insuring the fulfillment of the country's fuel and energy requirements is a major problem. The present structure of the republic's energy balance is unsatisfactory. Oil and especially natural gas still account for an exceptionally high proportion.

The working people still have much to do to solve paramount tasks such as increasing production efficiency, further increasing labor efficiency, mechanizing and automating production processes, and training highly skilled cadres. The RCP also gives top priority to other major problems: onschedule commissioning of fixed capital; reduction of production outgoings, especially in terms of materials; using cheaper and more efficient materials; strengthening the thrift regime in all production spheres; and tightening labor and technological discipline.

SOVIET, SPANISH TALKS END IN MOSCOW; DOCUMENTS SIGNED

LD191130 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 19, TASS--Talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and Spain Andrey Gromyko and Marcelino Oreja Aquirre ended here today.

Questions of Soviet-Spanish bilateral relations and some international problems of mutual interest were discussed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

After the ending of the talks Andrey Gromyko and Marcelino Oreja Aquirre signed Soviet-Spanish documents: agreements on cultural cooperation and scientific-technical cooperation.

Also signed was an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Spanish Institute of National Industry.

USSR, PORTUGAL SIGN TV COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD181631 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Portuguese television was signed in Moscow today. The agreement envisages the development of exchanges of television material on the lives of the Soviet and Portuguese peoples in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and the rendering of reciprocal aid in making programs on important events in the USSR and Portugal. The document was signed by Sergey Georgiyevich Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Joao Soares Louro, president of Portuguese radio and television.

UK MILITARY EXPENDITURES TO RECORD 'ASTRONOMIC' RISE IN 1979

LD171940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1627 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] London, 17 January, TASS--Britain continues to increase allocations for military needs, as is indicated by a treasury white paper published today on state spending for the 1979-80 fiscal year.

The report envisages a growth in military spending of almost 300 million pounds sterling, while an increase of a third of this amount is planned in allocations for education, the development of science and the arts.

The new increase in the military budget means that in the next financial year it will exceed 7 billion pounds sterling. But even that astronomic figure does not fully reflect the real situation, since it does not take into account various additional arms expenditures, which will be contained in other areas of the budget.

Thus, according to data from the labor research newspaper, real expenditures on military needs last year were almost 1 billion pounds sterling above that officially planned.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Carter's Press Conference Remarks

LD182156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1538 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, TASS--Speaking at a press conference, U.S. President J. Carter declared that the United States supports the government of S. Bakhtiar in Iran. In reply to a remark by one of the journalists that the U.S. special services in Iran had made a hash of it and had not been able to save the shah's regime, the President said: "It is clear that our capability of influencing these events is extremely limited. Neither the shah's advisers, nor the great military potential, nor the police, nor any other forces could prevent the disorders and disturbances in Iran."

Asserting that the United States does not intend to send a "considerable force" into Iran, J. Carter admitted: "We once tried to do this in Vietnam, and, as you know, it did not bring us any success."

The President gave assurances that the United States does not intend to intervene in the internal affairs of Iran. At the same time, he stressed that Washington would continue to sell arms to Iran and expressed an interest in the Iranian Armed Forces "being strong and stable."

As is known, the United States has sold about \$10 billion worth of arms to Iran since 1972. This has considerably harmed the country's national economy and has been one of the main reasons for the widespread indignation of the popular masses at the policy of the Washington administration.

In a television interview, U.S. Vice President W. Mondale reported that the United States is taking the "necessary measures to protect its interests" in Iran. He also noted that these "measures" are of a secret nature and are not to be made public.

Khomeyni's Reaction to Carter's Remarks

LD181918 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni, the exiled leader of Iran's opposition front, has expressed hope that President Carter's pledge not to intervene in Iranian affairs will be the basis of future United States policy. The Iranian opposition leader rejected on Thursday an appeal for calm from President Carter and said it was not up to President Carter to determine the legality of an Iranian government. The ayatollah further said that the legality or illegality of the present government is strictly the affair of the Iranian people. A public announcement naming Ayatollah Khomeyni's [word indistinct] Islamic Revolutionary Council is expected soon.

Meanwhile, the present government is being widely criticized by the people, who chanted slogans in many Iranian cities on Wednesday and Thursday, describing the Bakhtiar government as a stooge of the American CIA.

U.S. Reaction

LD182353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2045 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The situation in Iran continues to evoke alarm in the ruling circles of the United States. Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington:

The [word indistinct] policy of supporting the shah's repressive regime, which has allowed the Americans to dominate that country, has suffered a shattering bankruptcy. But Washington has not renounced its plans to save Iran or, more precisely, to protect the interests of the American monopolies there and to preserve Iran as an American military base in the Persian Gulf region after having spent \$8 billion worth of armaments there in the last 6 years.

Some people in Washington would not be averse to resorting to the methods used 25 years ago when CIA agents overthrew the government of the people, who had risen up under the leadership of Mossadeq, and restored the shah, who had fled the country, to power. Now the situation has changed. The United States, as President Carter admitted at his latest press conference, is no longer in a position to organize mass interference in Iran in order to channel events along a course beneficial to the United States. But the United States is far from rejecting plans for such interference.

Judging by press reports and other sources, most of the work that the Americans are carrying out in Iran involves the Iranian Army. Secret talks have now been held between the army command and American General Robert Huyser, deputy commander of NATO forces in Europe [title as heard]. As if preparing the public in good time, the American press has begun to write persistently and more clearly of the possibilities of a military coup in Iran. The latest reports from Iran say that certain units of the Iranian Army used American weapons to attack peaceful antishah demonstrations in a number of towns, killing and wounding hundreds of people.

It is admitted here that the general displeasure (?at the presence of) Americans in Iran has been one of the main reasons for the present stormy events in the country. But the development of the [word indistinct] policies regarding Iran, which are being worked out now in Washington, are still pursuing old aims--to preserve American supremacy in this country.

U.S. Supporting Bakhtiar

LD182230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] According to news agency reports from Iran, troops today opened fire on demonstrators demanding the abolition of the monarchy and a halt to American interference in Iran's internal affairs. Many people were slain by soldiers' bullets in the towns of Ahwaz, Ilam, Dezful and Arak. According to eyewitnesses, in Ahwaz alone more than 100 people have been killed over the last 2 days.

The exacerbation of the situation in Iran, in the opinion of observers, has intensified doubts about the ability of Bakhtiar's government, which was appointed by the shah, to stay in power.

The government today sent its envoy to Paris to meet Khomeyni, the opposition political and religious leader. However, according to AP, Khomeyni's aides have stated that he will not meet with the representative of a government that he considers illegal. They also said that Khomeyni has rejected an appeal by Carter, the U.S. President, to give Bakhtiar's Cabinet an opportunity to govern the country in tranquillity, that is, in effect to cease antigovernment actions. Khomeyni continues to advocate the creation of an Islamic republic and a government controlled by the opposition.

The agency's cable also points out that former U.S. Attorney General Clark has been in Tehran for over a week now. He is having talks with representatives of the opposition National Front in an attempt to persuade them to cooperate with Bakhtiar's government.

As-Sadat, Ford, Shah Meet in Aswan

LD182245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] Former U.S. President Ford arrived in Aswan today and was met by Egyptian President as-Sadat. Later, on an island in the middle of the Nile, Ford, As-Sadat and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shah of Iran, who is visiting Egypt and who, as you already know, has been forced to leave his country, met for discussions. An AP correspondent believes that their discussions focused on events in Iran. The agency points out that naturally all the participants in the meeting are concerned by the disturbances in that country inasmuch as they are directed against the shah's regime and against the influence of American imperialism in Iran. As-Sadat is saddened too, because the shah supported his separatist and capitulatory course in the Near East. But it must be assumed that they have not just been expressing their grief at Aswan but have also been making plans on how to save the monarchy in Iran and how to keep the country within the Western sphere of influence, especially that of the United States.

U.S. Equipment in Iran

LD181844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

["Against the Dangerous Plans of the United States"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York--As is reported by a correspondent of the UPI agency, Qotbzadeh, a spokesman for the Ayatollah Khomeyni, speaking at a press conference in Paris, gave a categorical "no" when asked whether the United States would be able to continue using the territory of Iran for electronic surveillance of what is going on in the Soviet Union. Qotbzadeh declared: "We do not intend to serve as any kind of intelligence base."

The New York TIMES writes in this connection that the United States began dismantling its electronic intelligence equipment in Iran, aimed at gathering secret information about the Soviet Union, as early as last week. It transpires from press reports that the American special services plan to send this kind of espionage equipment to Turkey.

It is quite natural that such plans cannot but attract the attention of the Soviet Union, in that they involve a region directly adjoining its territory, and, consequently, affect the interests of the USSR's security.

Ankara--Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit has stated that "reports that any new military installations are to be set up in Turkey, and also that Turkey has waived or is to waive any national interests, bear no relation to reality."

Khomeyni Likely To Return

LD181412 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Analyzing Iranian events, commentators are coming to the conclusion that with the shah's departure abroad the country's internal crisis has entered a new, decisive phase. In their opinion, the situation in Iran is soon expected to become highly tense.

In its issue yesterday, the New York DAILY NEWS warned that in the event of the failure of the Bakhtiar government, which the United States hopes can put an end to national riots in Iran, a military coup d'etat would occur and the government would fall into the hands of a military clique. In this connection, the New York DAILY NEWS does not even deem it necessary to conceal that a military takeover could be the best thing for the United States. Washington authorities are apparently attempting to appear aloof from plans for a military coup. In reality, however, the United States, as confirmed by the press, is not doing anything to prevent this extreme rightwing group from actions aimed at setting up a reactionary, dictatorial regime in Iran. Moreover, the United States is secretly directing the affairs toward bringing the generals to power and creating a situation in which the main organizations of the present regime would be safeguarded.

Reports indicate that it would not be too farfetched to expect the Ayatollah Khomeyni to return to Iran in the near future.

In his radio message the day before yesterday, Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar said that the armed forces had been instructed to arrest all those who attempted to make use of the current situation. These remarks by the new prime minister were confirmed in action yesterday. During the 2 days preceding the shah's departure from Iran, the Iranian authorities refrained from bloody repressions against those participating in the demonstrations--which still continue. But yesterday, the armed forces were once again used to crush them. In Ahvaz and Arak the armed forces opened fire with machineguns and automatic rifles on participants in the calm demonstrations, in which several thousand people took part. Preliminary reports indicate that tens were killed and hundreds wounded.

Yesterday the National Front called for strengthening the solidarity of all those struggling toward freedom and Iran's independence and said that the struggle should continue until all manifestations of the dictatorial regime had been abolished. In Tehran, Karim Sanjabi, leader of the National Front, said: Of course, the shah's departure from Iran is an important victory for the people, but we should not forget the long road ahead of us. The despotic apparatus continues to rule the entire country.

The workers and employees, despite Bakhtiar's call to end the strikes, have not yet gone back to work and insist that the opposition's political demands should be implemented. The general strike by oil industry workers continues, [words indistinct] have been paralyzed, telex and telephone communications with other countries have been cut, factories and workshops have been closed and central bank workers are refusing to carry out their duties. According to an AP report, even the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is on strike, demanding the abrogation of all Iranian-U.S. economic and military agreements.

In New York, the staff of Iran's permanent representative to the United Nations has declared a strike and, in solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people against the monarchical regime, have closed down the representative's office. In a statement placed at the disposal of the press, the staff of the Iranian representative's office at the United Nations emphasized that they did not recognize the present head of the Iranian delegation to the UN General Assembly. In this statement, two members of the Iranian delegation have been exposed as agents of the secret political police, SAVAK.

Following the strike by the Iranian Embassy staff in Washington, Iranian Ambassador Zahedi has resigned. Tehran Radio yesterday announced that Iranian ambassadors in nine [as heard] other countries have been dismissed.

Khomeyni's Council To Be Named

LD181746 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In Iran, following the shah's departure abroad, demonstrations demanding the abolition of the monarchy and the declaration of a republic have intensified. In Tehran and other towns the demonstrators shouted: The shah is a toy in the hands of the imperialists, and the Bakhtiar government has been appointed by the American CIA; this government has no support among the people.

The justice minister and 15 members of Parliament submitted their resignations yesterday. The shah's palace in Tehran is surrounded by tanks and there is speculation there that a conference of top military staff is being held inside. This has strengthened the rumors about preparations for a coup. According to press reports, this plan has been worked out by the CIA and the military are only waiting for a suitable pretext to go into action. The religious leader Khomeyni, who is in France has called for another demonstration tomorrow against the present regime. A spokesman for Khomeyni has stated that in the next few days the names of the Islamic Revolutionary Council will be announced. It is currently working underground and power in the country must pass to it.

Shah To Be Tried

LD181136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to reports from Tehran, the latest message of the political and religious leader of the Iranian opposition, Khomeyni, who is currently still living as an emigre in France, has been distributed there. The message says in particular that the shah of Iran will shortly be tried. The Ayatollah Khomeyni has called for a nationwide protest march to be held tomorrow against the monarchy and the illegal government headed by Bakhtiar. Khomeyni calls the present Iranian prime minister a traitor, and all the indications are that he has grounds for doing so.

In his radio address Bakhtiar stated that the troops have received orders to arrest all those who, in his words, try to profit from the present situation. That was said 2 days ago. And on Wednesday troops and secret police agents opened fire on demonstrators in two cities, killing tens of people and wounding hundreds. That happened in Ahvaz, in southern Iran, and in Arak, 250 kilometers southwest of Tehran. Tens of thousands of people went out into the streets of these cities expressing joy at the departure of the shah. In Ahvaz the participants in these processions were fraternizing with the soldiers, who were not hiding their jubilation, when provocative shots came from the crowd attempting to draw reciprocal fire from the military units. It is considered that this bloodshed was arranged on direct instructions from Tehran to bring about discord between the people and the army, in whose ranks ferment is being sensed ever more strongly.

Nevertheless, demonstrations are taking place throughout Iran. Those taking part in them shout: Shah, don't come back! and American's get out with the shah!

However, although an atmosphere of elation reigns in Iran, persistent rumors are, as before, circulating about the possibility of a military coup devised by emissaries who have arrived in Tehran from Washington.

Crisis Entering 'Decisive Phase'

LD190240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] News agencies report that the Iranian authorities have increased their patrols and have undertaken other preventive measures in expectation of the new demonstrations against the present regime called for by Khomeyni, the opposition religious activist presently in Paris. In the opinion of the AP agency correspondent, the scale of the new demonstrations could equal those that occurred on 10 and 11 December when several million Iranians took part in demonstrations in various towns of the country. It seems that the same forecasts could be realistic. The demonstrations against the present regime and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the country are continuing to escalate. Following the departure of the shah abroad, demonstrations demanding the liquidation of the monarchy and the declaration of a republic in Iran have not quieted, but have escalated with a new force. Demonstrators are chanting: The shah is a pawn in the hands of the imperialists and the Bakhtiar government was appointed by the American CIA. Under the same slogans, the general strike is in progress.

According to reports by UPI, workers of the Foreign Ministry are even on strike, demanding the severing of all economic and military agreements with the United States of America. The shooting of peaceful demonstrators by the troops in a number of Iranian towns has further aggravated the tension. Oil workers have said that they will completely stop producing oil if the army does not cease repressive actions. A representative of the opposition National Front has stated that although the shah has left, nothing has altered in the country. The National Front has called for the solidarity of all Iranian freedom fighters and the continuation of the struggle for complete liquidation of the dictator's regime. The Bakhtiar government does not have authority and support. The justice minister and 15 members of Parliament have already announced their resignation, while Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that the legality of the present government can only be decided by the Iranian people.

He rejected the call by President Carter to support the Bakhtiar Cabinet and stated that the United States must not interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. An AFP correspondent reports that a representative of Khomeyni has said that the names of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, which is operating underground, will be announced in the next few days, and that power in the country must be handed over to it. On the other hand, according to many reports, the extremist grouping in the army leadership and intelligence services, including the American one, have already prepared themselves for a military coup. They are presently seeking excuses in order to (?make use of political means) to suppress the antishah and anti-American movement in Iran. The shah's palace in Tehran is surrounded by tanks, and it is reckoned that conferences are being held there by high-ranking military officers. At the same time, a frantic search for a political compromise is being made. According to reports made by an AP correspondent, the head of the Regency Council, Jalal Tehrani, flew to Paris today. He should have met with Khomeyni today, but according to the latest reports, Khomeyni has refused the meeting. In Tehran, a REUTER report says that former U.S. attorney general and leading member of the U.S. Democratic Party, Ramsey Clark, who has unofficially been in Tehran for a week now, is seeking contacts with opposition parties and groupings in Iran. It seems that the Iranian crisis is entering a new and decisive phase.

Taraki's Comments on Iran

ID181526 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Jan 79 ID

[Excerpt] Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, in his address to troops in Bagrami garrison, said: Afghan-Soviet relations are genuine and friendly. Nur Mohammad Taraki said that the two countries' friendship was divorced from exploitation and profiteering, which have been uprooted.

Referring to events in Iran, Nur Mohammad Taraki decisively rebutted reports carried by the Western mass media that Afghan citizens, are participating in the Iranian riots and said: This false accusation is aimed at concealing intervention by foreign forces in Iran's internal affairs.

Importance of Gas Exports to USSR

ID181702 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Dear listeners: You will now hear a commentary on two attitudes pertaining to the utilization of Iran's natural resources:

[Unidentified commentator] When you read items and reports published by U.S. papers on Iran's events, an interesting point cannot but draw your attention. Whenever they speak of your country, U.S. newsmen, government personalities and representatives of commercial and economic circles always note the United States' great interest in oil deliveries from Iran on the basis of extremely favorable conditions for the Americans. They speak about Iran's oil as if it was not under anyone's control and as if the Iranian people were not masters of their riches--as if the Americans and not the Iranian people had the right to judge where Iran's black gold ought to be exported. Yes, this way of speaking and judging is typical of the imperialist attitude toward the utilization of Iran's natural riches and those of other developing countries. According to the United States, Americans have the right to exploit these countries' natural riches, to pocket most of the revenues obtained and, in return, to give a mere pittance to the people of the developing countries.

The peoples are forced to struggle against the imperialist plunder policy. The Iranian people, too, over many long years have been engaged in this struggle.

The demand to end the plunder of the country's oil riches by U.S. and other Western monopolies is one of the demands of the national democratic movement that has now engulfed the whole of Iran. The movement's participants are demanding that oil revenues be used toward Iran's progress and raising the people's living and welfare standards--not for multiplying monopoly wealth on the other side of the ocean.

[Unidentified female commentator] The experience gained from Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the fields of industry and gas convincingly demonstrates that Iran, through export of natural riches abroad, can make the maximum profit for itself and its own progress. We know that gas, a byproduct of the oil-extraction industry, was previously burned in vain in Iran's southern oilfields. Now, too, burning gas can be seen in a great many places and gas is wasted. Nevertheless, at present an appreciable part of the gas is being exported to the USSR.

Through the transmission of gas, which was wasted in the past, Iran is able to repay Soviet credits toward building the Esfahan steel mill, the Arak machine-tool works, housing complexes, and toward implementing tens of other plans which contribute to Iran's progress, its economic independence, and the raising of the living and welfare standards of the people. Were Iran not to export gas to the Soviet Union it would be forced to obtain loans from foreign countries for construction of the said industrial units and to request help from Western companies. And these companies, even were they to agree to participate in building such industrial units, demand participation in managing affairs, and also endeavor to make use of their participation in construction work to impose control on the country's economy.

[Unidentified male commentator] In the meantime, the production units, built with Soviet cooperation, fully belong to Iran, contribute toward strengthening the foundations of Iran's economic independence and, just as has been witnessed in Esfahan and Arak, result in the rapid progress of vast parts of your country, contribute to securing employment for tens of thousands and to raising the Iranian peoples' living and welfare standards.

It is not surprising that a great many representatives of Iranian social, economic and commercial circles, while noting the fact that Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of gas is of an equal nature, affirm that this cooperation is to the advantage of the Iranian people.

18 Jan Situation Report

LD182050 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] As you may well know, prior to the shah's departure a Regency Council was set up in Iran with the statesman Tehrani, as its head. The Regency Council has contacts with army generals through General Garabaghi, chief of the Supreme General Staff of the armed forces, who is a member of this council. According to news agency reports, there are genuine fears in Tehran that a military coup might take place.

According to a REUTER report, one of the shah's advisers in Niavaran Palace threateningly said: Phantom could completely wipe out any demonstrations, and 50 tanks are constantly deployed behind this palace.

The Ayatollah Khomeini has called on the Iranian people to intensify their struggle through strikes and demonstrations.

According to a UPI report, 15 Majlis deputies have resigned. Dr Sa'id, the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly, is even contemplating resignation. To this day the country remains, in effect, totally paralyzed thanks to universal strikes. There is a severe shortage of foodstuffs and of a great many other very essential goods. It has been announced that Tehran's international airport is closed for 24 hours.

The rallies held in production units, offices and schools are not only of an antishah but also of a totally anti-U.S. nature. Everywhere the participants in meetings demand the expulsion of U.S. advisers and that Washington no longer attempt to divert the course of events in Iran. The U.S. Consulate in Tabriz has been closed as a result of pressure from the public.

In their rally, Tehran University students sharply condemned and denounced the policy of the Washington administration. The Tehran University students' rally issued a resolution noting that the shameful defeats suffered by U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America should be a lesson to it and should force Washington to refrain from planning to intervene in Iran's internal affairs.

According to available reports, a national movement committee has been set up in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs which has declared its support for the struggles of the national democratic forces for an independent and democratic Iran. The committee has demanded that Iran pursue a policy of nonalignment, withdraw from the aggressive CENTO pact, abrogate military agreements with the United States and establish close, friendly relations with the progressive states.

The military's iniquitous acts toward the participants of the quiet demonstrations in Ahvaz, Ilam, Arak, Dezful and other Iranian cities have increasingly exacerbated tension in the country's affairs. In Ahvaz alone over 100 persons have been killed.

AP says that official U.S. authorities are concluding that the shah's so-called holiday may turn into his permanent exile. The shah is currently in Aswan, Egypt and, according to information, after Egypt he wishes to go to Morocco and will then travel to the United States. As-Sadat, who, as is well known, is acting as a link between the shah and the United States, welcomed the shah of Iran in Aswan with full ceremonies.

Everyone knows that the United States has sold Iran arms worth some \$10 billion since 1972, which has greatly harmed the country's national economy and is one of the prime causes of the anger and revulsion of the broad masses of the people against the policy of the Washington administration. In his television speech U.S. Vice President Mondale said that the United States was doing what was necessary in order to defend its interests in Iran. Mondale also said: These measures are of a secret nature and should not be made public.

The Beirut paper AL-LIWA denounced and condemned the behind-the-scenes maneuvers of the United States regarding events in Iran and wrote: The United States has not given up its imperialist interests in Iran and, in order to safeguard these interests, is prepared to resort to any technique to crush the people, including a military coup.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni, who opposes the government, said in an interview with a representative of the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR: Iran should pursue a policy of nonalignment, which will reflect the will of the Iranian nation. The Ayatollah Khomeyni noted: Iran's membership in the CENTO military pact is at variance with the country's interests.

OBSERVERS SEE 'GRAVE CRISIS' IN U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD182224 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The details of the talks between the Egyptian president and the shah in Aswan are not (?available) as yet, but judging by the expressions on their faces both were in a grim mood indeed. It is believed that the shah may never return to the country whose people have come (?out) against his regime. The Egyptian president, too, has reasons to be unhappy, for just recently Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Israel were regarded as the backbone for restructuring the Middle East according to American plans. But now it is clear that those plans have flopped. Most of the Arab states have strongly refused to support Cairo's separate deal with Tel Aviv under the United States' aegis. Even such a close U.S. ally as Saudi Arabia has not come out against the common movement in the Arab world.

In Iran the movement against the shah has developed into a movement against the policies of the United States and its loyal Middle East ally, Israel. Political observers are now talking about the grave crisis of Washington's Middle East strategy and also about the deadlock of Cairo's policies. A number of observers believe that under present conditions neither the United States nor Egypt or Israel will press as hard as they did quite recently for the conclusion of a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. They believe that times have changed and it would be better to wait a month or two, without giving up their plans, of course.

Cairo has found it appropriate to demonstratively threaten Israel, denouncing its recent raid on southern Lebanon. In the meantime, the U.S. special envoy, Mr Atherton, has arrived in the Middle East. He is now in Israel, and by the end of the week he is expected in Egypt. So the bargaining to conclude a separate peace between Egypt and Israel is still going on.

LOSS OF U.S. INFLUENCE MAY PROMPT EGYPTIAN-ISRAEL 'ALLIANCE'

LD181514 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "About U.S. Military Activity in the Arabian Gulf"]

[Text] The world's news agencies and press, through their comment on the U.S. administration's actions, have concluded that the shah's departure has not weakened U.S. attempts to influence developments in Iran and the Arabian gulf region as a whole: On the contrary, these attempts have been intensified. It is common knowledge that so far Washington has not withdrawn any of the U.S. officers in Iran, who number between 30,000 to 40,000. An F-15 squadron consisting of 12 fighter bombers and 300 U.S. Air Force men has been sent to Saudi Arabia. In addition to the U.S. warships now in the gulf, an aircraft carrier and other units of the U.S. Seventh Fleet are sailing toward the region.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT says that Carter's administration has begun to study further action due to the power vacuum in Iran, as the magazine put it. The nature of the current U.S. military activity shows that Washington, in addition to trying to (?revert) the events in Iran, is also trying to gain a firm footing in the Arab part of the gulf. In other words, Washington has tried by way of blunt muscle-flexing to conceal the bad consequences of the policy of [words indistinct] toward Washington to any country. This has been manifested in Iran. Even the U.S. press does not try to hide Washington's displeasure, particularly regarding the attitude of Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab oil-producing countries toward the question of oil prices and the separate U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian deal.

The only regime in the Arab world which openly supports the United States regarding events in Iran is Egypt. The Palestinian news agency reports that the Egyptian president did not only stand by the United States in defense of its interests, but he also urged Washington to wage a dirty war against Iran and the Iranian patriots. It is not mere coincidence that the United States is now laying down a plan to substitute U.S. influence in Iran with an Egyptian-Israeli political and military alliance in case the United States loses that influence in Iran. It is for this reason that Washington is trying to speed up the signing of the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. This has been reported by U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT and other U.S. newspapers and magazines.

But it is not likely that intensification of military activity in the Arabian gulf will compel other Arab countries to embark on the path of President as-Sadat, who has neglected the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference; mobilizing all those who attended to confront separate deals and also anything that could help the Israeli [word indistinct] and expansion.

No one in the Arab world, however, can ignore a fact which everybody now knows: The popular movement in Iran, against which the United States, Israel and Egypt are working, has stressed its firm support for the just cause of the Arab peoples.

ATHERTON BEGINS NEW ATTEMPTS FOR MIDEAST PEACE

LD171930 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Alfred Atherton, the White House special envoy, has begun a new round of shuttle diplomacy between Tel Aviv and Cairo. The aim is well known: to revive the separate and frozen Israeli-Egyptian talks on the signing of a treaty. The prevailing opinion is that to achieve this, a number of relatively unimportant issues which obstruct agreement on the treaty should be settled.

This is the opinion of the New York TIMES, which adds: Washington looks satisfactorily at as-Sadat's desire to prevent the impression that he is concluding a separate peace with Israel at the expense of other Arab interests. It must be said regarding this that the majority of Arabs have no doubts about this matter and know very well that it is a separate treaty prepared behind their backs and that it is directed against their vital national interests. Therefore, the majority in the Arab world reject the Israeli-Egyptian collusion which is going on under U.S. auspices.

The U.S. press says that Washington wants from Atherton's mission the acceleration of the formulating of the separate treaty. To this end, new pressure will be put on the Egyptian leadership and perhaps it will be possible to achieve a relaxing of Israel's attitude (for propaganda). The present events in Iran force the United States to rush the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to find an alternative to the shaky Iranian support for imperialist policies in the Middle East. As for Israel, it does not favor speedy signing of the treaty because its main aim has been achieved: Egypt has been taken out of the Arab struggle front against aggression. This matter makes it easy for Israel to achieve its economic projects in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab lands and to carry out its aggressive policy against Lebanon. What is more, Tel Aviv regards the issue of replacing Iran as a supplier of oil as solved. Egypt will be the alternative.

Therefore, Tel Aviv can concede before the insistence of Washington and Cairo and support their attempt to prevent all Arabs having the impression that the bilateral treaty is actually a separate one.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO PRESSURE EGYPT INTO SIGNING TREATY

LD181624 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 18, TASS--U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton continues talks in Jerusalem with a view to expediting the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty.

On Wednesday he had a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan. The main purpose of Atherton's Middle East mission is, in observers' view, to put pressure to bear on Cairo with the aim of getting further concessions in the separate deal. At the same time Tel Aviv is again demonstrating toughness in the pursuance of its expansionist course. Israeli Agriculture Minister Sharon cynically states that the construction of new settlements in the occupied Arab territories should be continued, since this as he put it meets the requirements of the national security of the Israeli state.

According to a UPI report, the Finance Committee of the Israel Knesset (parliament) took a decision to assign 37.7 million dollars to implement plans to expand the network of militarised settlements on the Western Bank of the Jordan, in Gaza sector, and in the area of Golan Heights.

Cairo, January 18, TASS--The National Progressive (Left) Party (NPP) of Egypt resolutely condemned the attempts at formalising a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The NPP statement circulated here emphasises that the treaty can in no way promote a lasting and all-embracing settlement of the Middle East crisis, for it ignores the conflict's vital problem--the Palestinian one. The draft settlement suggested by the United States, the NPP statement points out, is aimed at imposing capitulation on Egypt, at undermining its sovereignty and making it renounce all-Arab commitments.

U.S. MISSILE CRUISER ARRIVES IN ALEXANDRIA

LD191016 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 18, TASS--Missile cruiser "Albany," the flagship of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, came to the Egyptian port of Alexandria today. Commander of the Sixth American Fleet Vice-Admiral J. Watkins is aboard the cruiser.

PLO ASKS UN FOR MEASURES AGAINST ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD190944 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 19, TASS--The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) requested the U.N. Security Council to take immediate and effective measures to put an end to Israeli acts of aggression against Palestinian refugees. A letter to the president of the U.N. Security Council reports that on the night of January 15 Israel staged another act of state terrorism. A Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon became the target of that new crime by Tel Aviv. The camp was bombarded by Israeli naval ships.

The letter sent on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee emphasizes that those aggressive acts constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

Israeli Army in Lebanon

LD190946 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 19, TASS--The Israeli military staged a new aggressive act against sovereign Lebanon. Last night mechanized units of the Israeli Army with artillery and helicopter support crossed the border and went seven kilometers deep into Lebanese territory. Peaceful south Lebanese inhabited localities and Palestinian refugee camps became the targets of the bandit attack.

The intrusion followed a half-hour artillery preparatory bombardment. Israeli naval ships intensively bombarded coastal areas of southern Lebanon. There is loss of life among civilians.

'RIGHTWING', ISRAELIS CONTINUE PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON

LD181700 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 18, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital is still tense. During the past night fire exchanges continued, provoked by right-wing Christian forces in the southeast quarters and the commercial centre of Beirut. Along with this sniper fire never ceased throughout the day yesterday in Ayn arzummanah, Furn ash-Shubbak and a number of other districts.

Nor does tension abate in the south of the country, where the so-called "Army of the Protection of South Lebanon" is provoking clashes with the units of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The provocative actions are directly supported by Israel which has introduced its mechanized units into the country's southern regions.

Meanwhile Israeli aircraft are making reconnaissance flights over the Al-Urqub, Hasbayya and western Al-Biq'a' regions. A statement by the Central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon published here says the events in the south of Lebanon point to the intention of Lebanese isolationists to broaden the areas under their control.

ID181328 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Sergey Kulik commentary]

[Text] The Western powers are pursuing a policy of deceit with regard to the independent African states and the national liberation movements in southern Africa. Urging the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe and Namibia to lay down their arms and sit round a conference table with the racists and their puppets the West is continuously increasing arms supplies to its allies in Pretoria and Salisbury. The diplomatic maneuvers of the United States, Britain and other Western countries, carried out behind the smoke-screen of a propaganda campaign for a so-called peaceful settlement and ensuring the interests of the African majority actually are aimed at quite different objectives. The sponsors of the so-called shuttle diplomacy on the south African subcontinent are only trying to mark time in the interests of the racists in order to blunt the vigilance of free Africa, to weaken the positions of the freedom fighters and later to try to foist on them a neo-colonialist future. These, in a nutshell, are the issues discussed by the delegates to the session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, taking place in Dar es Salaam.

The Liberation Committee is discussing ways and means of stepping up the fight to stamp out colonialism and racism, whose agony in Africa is being prolonged for one reason alone-- the many-sided and comprehensive backing the West is giving the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes, hated throughout Africa. The facts about the arms deliveries by the NATO countries to South Africa and Rhodesia are well known but not so well known are the facts about these weapons being more and more used in recent years against the Africans not by white Rhodesians and South Africans, but by Americans, Britons, Frenchmen, West Germans and Portuguese.

An ever increasing number of white residents of southern Africa are leaving for fear of their future, fleeing from just retribution and from the blows of the liberation movement, and their place in the racist armed forces is being taken over by mercenaries from the NATO countries and from Israel and Chile. Rhodesia alone now has some 13,000 mercenaries or about 50 percent of the Smith army.

Thus the killing of peaceful people in Zimbabwe and Namibia, the armed provocations against independent Zambia, Angola, Mozambique or Botswana are being carried out by nationals of those countries whose governments are urging the freedom fighters to lay down their arms and try to convince the world of their concern for defending the rights of the black majority.

Does this not exemplify flagrant interference by the West in the affairs of Africa and does this not expose the extreme political hypocrisy and deceit pursued by Washington and London towards the independent states of this continent? African leaders have repeatedly declared that they stand for a peaceful solution of South African problems, that they do not wish the spilling of blood in southern Africa. But they are being forced to take to arms by those Western circles which are arming their enemies and oppressors.

It is not the so-called hand of Moscow, as bourgeois propaganda would like to make out, but the objective necessity of the struggle for liberation, the fight against the racist reactionaries and their patrons, that has made the freedom fighters declare 1979 to be a year of the weapons and it would be wise for those people who hope that the anti-imperialist explosion in southern Africa will end differently from that of other parts of the earth to throw overboard their illusions.

ZAPU SECRETARY GENERAL MSIKA SAYS VICTORY INEVITABLE

LD181800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front is stepping up its attacks against the regime of the Rhodesian racists and their African puppets. At present the patriots are carrying out successful combat operations on 90 percent of the country's territory.

In a talk with our correspondent Vadim Lobachenko, the secretary general of the Zimbabwe African People's Union--ZAPU--Joseph Msika, expressed his certainty that 1979 will be a year of further upsurge in the revolutionary struggle. The intensity of that struggle, Comrade Msika noted, is indicated by the fact that combat detachments of patriots are now operating actively not only in the countryside, as before, but in the towns too, including the capital of Salisbury. Despite the strictest security measures, patriots blew up a huge, carefully guarded oil products storage depot. This has been a strategic reserve supply for the racists, built up by them over the years with the help of imperialist oil concerns which violated, with the connivance of the Western governments, the UN economic sanctions against racist Rhodesia.

Now engaged in the struggle for the freedom of the Zimbabwe people, Comrade Joseph Msika stressed, is a powerful rebel army, with the help of friendly socialist countries, with modern weapons. It is thanks to that help that we have put an end to the recent air supremacy of the racist air force. Our antiaircraft installations can now shoot down any of the enemy's aircraft. Thus, in a recent air attack by the racist air force on ZAPU combat camps, they lost 14 fighter aircraft in 2 days.

We, ZAPU Secretary General Comrade Joseph Msika said in conclusion, are waging a difficult fight against the racists and believe that our victory is inevitable.

U.S. USING IMF TO FINANCE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

LD191100 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] London, January 19, TASS--The United States uses the International Monetary Fund in which it holds the dominant position for financing the South African racist regime. This conclusion is made by member of the Washington Center for Foreign Policy Research James Morrel.

The statement published in the AFRICA magazine which appears here says that representatives of the USA in the International Monetary Fund are guided mainly by political considerations in distributing funds, since they wish the South African racist regime to "feel at least some [as received] internal support." James Morrel pointed out that it was planned initially to grant to Pretoria loans of 377 million dollars, but by December, 1977, this sum increased to 464 million dollars. This is far greater than the loans received by the other African countries. Such actions of the U.S. representatives in the International Monetary Fund contradict the United Nations resolutions demanding that international organizations should stop cooperating with the apartheid regime.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD181530 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 18, TASS--In keeping with the recently announced agrarian reform, land is being allotted to landless peasants and peasants with only tiny plots of land. The land-allotting ceremony turns into a real festival for Afghan peasant families, who come to see for themselves in practice what the revolution has given to them. The implementation of the agrarian reform is of great importance to Afghanistan whose 80 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture. The systems of farm labourers and metayage and the ruthless exploitation which have been characteristic of the Afghan countryside until recently had obstructed the development of this important branch of the national economy. At present, the government provides peasants with machines, chemical fertilizers and seeds, and does a great deal of work to establish farming cooperatives. The leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regard these steps as the principal way to raise agricultural production and eliminate feudal forms of relationships in the countryside.

CIA HELPING PRC FOMENT TENSION IN N.E. INDIA

LD191052 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 19, TASS--Tensions persist in the north-eastern state of Assam. Secretary of the government R.S. Paramasivam said that clashes between army units and groups of separatists of the Naga tribe continue in various districts of the state. He stressed that the local authorities take every measure to normalize the situation and to give assistance to local people who suffered from the piratic raids. No one has any doubt now that Beijing [Peking] organizes and supports the subversive activity of the rebels in Assam, writes the newspaper PATRIOT. Many ringleaders of gangs of separatists are Beijing's paid agents. Beijing stops at nothing to implement its perfidious designs, in this case--to cause tensions along India's borders with neighbouring states. There are also all reasons to believe that the United States' CIA performs as Beijing's ally in the subversive policy in the north-east of India. The CIA still harbors the plans of creating the so-called "federation of Himalayas," including northern districts of the Indian states of West Bengal and Assam, and also part of Uttar Pradesh.

NEW BANGLADESH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD171559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--In the Kremlin 11 January People's Republic of Bangladesh Ambassador Mirza Rashid Ahmad presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The ambassador was accompanied by Embassy Counselor Kh. Hamid, Trade Counselor S. Ahmad, Military Attache Air Force Col K.M.M. Rashid, Embassy Second Secretary Sh. Bhuiyan and Embassy Attache A. al-Azad. The following attended on the Soviet side: M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; D.S. Nikiforov and N.G. Sudarikov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments, and other officials. A friendly conversation was held after the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and M. Rashid Ahmad. M.P. Georgadze and V.F. Maltsev participated.

U.S. PRESENCE COULD INVOLVE PHILIPPINES IN CONFLICTS

LD181415 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Y. Vinogradov article: "The 'Hornets' Nests' Remains"]

[Text] The talks between Washington and Manila regarding U.S. bases on Philippine territory, which lasted nearly 3 years, have ended. As observers note, these talks took place under conditions of constant pressure and blackmail by the United States, and as a result the conclusions favored the Pentagon.

The Filipinos only managed to secure adoption of a few amendments to the existing agreement, and these are essentially of little significance. Washington only agreed to formally recognize Philippine sovereignty over the bases. From now on Manila can hoist its own flag alongside the American one, and also appoint its own base commander, who, however, will have no real rights. Moreover the territory occupied by the Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base will be reduced by a negligible amount.

But the basic question for the Philippines, that of complete sovereignty over the bases and abolition of their extra-territorial status, which the government was seeking, remains unresolved. The United States also rejected the Philippines' demand concerning rent payment for the use of the bases. Washington imposed its own version of the calculations. That is that the United States will give the Philippines military "aid," which is used, as experience shows, as a lever for exerting pressure on the Philippine Government. In accordance with this plan, over a period of 5 years the United States will give the Philippines \$500 million for military purposes.

After all this it is hardly surprising that the Philippine public greeted cynically the results of the talks, which ended in the Pentagon's interests. According to the capital BULLETIN TODAY newspaper, despite conclusion of the new agreement, U.S. military presence will remain an acute political problem for the Philippines. Justice Minister A. Santos said in his turn that "while U.S. military sites remain on Philippine territory, we will be unable to achieve full national independence."

As for Washington, it has every reason to be pleased. It managed to keep its two biggest military bases in that region and keep intact its basic privileges in their use. As before, the U.S. command has full control of all military sites and installations and can carry out military operations from Philippine territory without hindrance.

As the Filipinos rightly believe, the very existence of U.S. military bases on the country's territory and the Americans' continuing right to carry out military operations from them not only complicate development of mutual understanding and cooperation between the Philippine people and other countries, but are also fraught with the danger of involving the Philippines in international conflicts that could arise as a result of new Pentagon adventures in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. That is why the Philippine public, advocating genuine independence for the country, insists on the complete elimination of the U.S. military presence in the country.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT ON U.S. ATTEMPTS TO REGAIN PRIVILEGES

LD181258 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Manila, January 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports: The Philippines rejected the demands of the United States for restoration of the legal privileges it enjoyed in the past, the privileges because of which transoceanic monopolies could exploit the Philippines' reserves and manpower.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA

As President Marcos said, during the talks on U.S. military bases the United States tried again to force the Philippine Government to grant to Americans the so-called "equal rights" they enjoyed on the basis of agreements that became invalid in 1974. Under the new Constitution of the Philippines adopted in 1973, the privileged position of Americans in the Philippines was liquidated as a leftover from the colonial period. The Government of the Philippines, said the president speaking on the occasion of the anniversary of the new Constitution, has rejected resolutely the United States attempts to achieve the granting to Americans of equal rights with Filipinos.

Taking advantage of its colonial privileges, the monopoly capital of the United States penetrated deeply the economy of the Philippines, assuming dominant positions in a number of key branches of industrial production and finances of the Philippines.

TASS REPORTS OPENING OF ASEAN MEETING IN JAKARTA

LD161403 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, January 16, TASS--A meeting of members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has opened here. The agenda of the meeting provides for the elaboration of a common stand of ASEAN members at the negotiations with the Common Market scheduled for February. Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines intend to press for equitable commercial and economic relations with the "Inner Nine" countries.

The leaders of the European Economic Community, as shown by the recent meeting of representatives of the two groupings in Brussels, are going out of their way to preserve the status quo, to prevent the liquidation of the fetters of neo-colonialism, which are restraining the industrial development of the young states. At the same time the Common Market, confronted as it is by the growing commercial war with the United States and Japan, would like to strengthen its positions in the ASEAN zone, from which the capitalist countries receive 70 per cent of the tin they need, 81 per cent of natural rubber, timber, oil and tungsten. It is indicative that the share of manufactured goods in ASEAN export to the West-European community equals to less than 20 per cent.

This line of the Common Market, which is striving to retain the South-West Asian countries as its raw materials adjunct, and is therefore, making only hazy promises to consider the question of "regulating" the discriminatory customs barriers, arouses growing indignation in the Association of South-East Asian Nations. The protectionist trade policy of the West vis-a-vis the developing nations harms the latter, results in the shrinking of their currency revenues from external trade, which are the main source for financing industrial development.

CAMBODIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS 'INTERFERENCE'

LD181458 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

["Statement by Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, January 18, TASS--The KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY (SPK) has circulated a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which says that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique established in the country, in collusion with the Chinese leadership, a brutal slavery regime of a new type, brought the people to the brink of genocide and turned Kampuchea into a bridgehead for unleashing a war against neighbouring countries to suit Beijing's [Peking's] expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. But no terror by the rotten regime, which is cursed by the people and condemned by the whole world, could stop the nation which had only one way left--struggle or death. The criminal clique, which stayed in power only with the help of bloody terror and foreign support, fell as a result of a popular uprising.

The Kampuchean people have become real masters of their country. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is pursuing a policy of peace, independence, democracy, neutrality and non-alignment and is advancing toward socialism. It has become an active factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

At a time when all progressive mankind rejoices over the victory of the Kampuchean people, Beijing is viciously distorting the just struggle of the country's national patriotic forces, attempting to use the U.N. Security Council for saving the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

The People's Revolutionary Council, notes the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, firmly condemns China's machinations and slanderous fabrications about the events in Kampuchea and will not permit anyone to interfere in its internal affairs.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea seeks the establishment of good relations with neighbouring countries; it is prepared to negotiate with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for resolving questions connected with the consequences of the border-line war unleashed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and for strengthening relations of friendship and all-round cooperation in accordance with the traditions of solidarity and mutual aid between the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

Concerning other countries of Southeast Asia, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to establish friendly relations with these states on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and reciprocal benefit.

The People's Revolutionary Council, as the only lawful representative of the people, controls the entire territory of the country and manages its internal and foreign affairs.

The People's Revolutionary Council, the statement stresses, welcomes the Soviet Union's correct actions in the U.N. Security Council. To safeguard Kampuchea from the possibility of imperialist and hegemonistic interference in its internal affairs, the Soviet Union voted against a draft resolution tabled by certain delegations. The discussion of the Kampuchean question by the Security Council without the participation of the only lawful representative of Kampuchea cannot objectively reflect the situation in the country and constitutes interference in its internal affairs.

PRC TRYING TO FOMENT MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN ASIA

OW171856 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT
17 Jan 79 OW

[Text] The Chinese Government has issued a statement on the Kampuchean situation in which it slanders the Kampuchean people's revolutionary forces by accusing them of "foreign aggression" and promises its all-round support to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique overthrown by the people. At the same time, China attempts to intimidate the Southeast Asian countries with a so-called "threat" in the wake of the victory of the Kampuchean revolutionary forces. Station observer Fedorov has the following comments:

The reason why the Chinese Government has issued such a statement is very clear. The Kampuchean people's invincible uprising against Peking's puppets has frustrated the PRC's Southeast Asia plans. The Peking ruling clique still wants to maintain the anti-people Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in power to provide a source of tension in the region in conforming to the hegemonic scheme of Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] successors. However, it is aware that it lost a good opportunity with the proclamation of a new republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in Phnom Penh. The new republic's government advocates neighborly relations and cooperation among all countries irrespective of political systems. It is clear that this situation will improve the political atmosphere in the region, but Peking's leaders are attempting to prevent this. For this reason, they are loudly stating that they will use all means to assist the so-called "resistance movement" in Kampuchea. The channel through which they plan to ship arms to Kampuchea is no secret. A few days ago, Prince Sihanouk declared in New York that he had asked his Chinese friends to discuss arms shipments to Pol Pot's guerrillas with Thailand. He said this just at the time Thai Deputy Prime Minister Kongladorom was paying an official visit to China. Such a "coincidence" is no accident. The Peking leaders want to create the false impression that ASEAN countries such as Thailand will take part in schemes against the Indochinese people behind their backs. The Chinese leaders are trying to use this trick to increase tension in Southeast Asia and thus make their fondest dream come true--to create a dangerous military confrontation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries.

JAPANESE REFUSE PRC'S REQUEST FOR 'INTERFERENCE' IN CAMBODIA

LD182230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] As we have already reported, Japan has said no to China's call to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, where the people have toppled the bloody dictatorship of the Chinese placeman Pol Pot. Our correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports from Tokyo:

The Chinese ambassador in Tokyo visited the Japanese minister of foreign affairs and, citing the terms of the Japanese-Chinese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, proposed that Japan come out against the Kampuchean people jointly with Beijing [Peking]. The Chinese ambassador justified this proposal with a collection of slanderous accusations: that a foreign military intervention had allegedly taken place in Kampuchea. The Japanese minister of foreign affairs rejected the attempt by Beijing. Beijing had earlier, too, not concealed the fact that it regards the treaty with Japan as an instrument of expansionism in Asia. The Beijing leaders have now decided to put this instrument into effect. However, they have failed.

In this way, Beijing has once again shown how paltry is the worth of its pledges not to conduct a hegemonistic policy with regard to its neighbors.

Beijing has once more demonstrated its full identity with imperialist views in the struggle against liberation movements. Beijing's solicitations for Japanese participation in suppressing the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation has as fully as possible exposed the aggressive essence of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. As for the refusal which Beijing received from Japan, it is a natural confirmation of the impracticability of the treaty, since it contradicts the world tendency for the relaxation of tension and contradicts the aspiration of the Asian peoples, including the Japanese, for peace and security.

VIETNAMESE, CAMBODIANS TO HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD182330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Our Hanoi correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports:

As the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has announced, the Vietnamese Government and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea have agreed to hold a summit meeting in the near future. The aim of such a meeting is to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to eliminate the consequences of the border war unleashed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and to discuss problems of mutual assistance and economic development. In all this the two sides intend to be guided by the wish to contribute actively to consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The meeting and talks between the two countries' leaders are doubtless of great importance. As is known, the SRV has at all times peacefully tried to solve the border problems, which arose through the fault of the previous Phnom Penh regime and at the direct incitement of the Beijing [Peking] authorities. Over the past year the SRV has repeatedly come forward with peaceful, constructive initiatives, which have been rejected.

The rapid elimination of the tragic consequences of the border war and the transformation of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border into a border of peace and friendship corresponds to the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people. The development of friendly relations between the two countries will undoubtedly contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The forthcoming talks will also deal with problems of economic cooperation between the two countries. This is undoubtedly of special significance for the People's Republic of Kampuchea whose economic situation is presently exceptionally difficult as a result of the destructive policy of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The meeting of the leaders of the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea following on the historic victory of the Kampuchean patriots will open wide prospects of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal peoples.

USSR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SRV HIGHLIGHTED

OW170541 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 12 Jan 79 OW

[Text] The Soviet Union has assisted Vietnam in developing many sectors of its national economy both within the framework of mutual cooperation and within the framework of CEMA, to which Vietnam was admitted in 1978. Last year, with Soviet assistance, the SRV engaged in building dozens of economic projects. As planned, these projects, which are important to Vietnam's economy, will be operational in the next few years.

As everyone knows, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant is being built with Soviet assistance. It will be the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia and will be put into operation at the end of 1980 according to the plan. This plant will greatly contribute to Vietnam's national economy.

Long before it is commissioned, a dam and an artificial reservoir will be built to help reduce the danger of floods and create increasingly favorable conditions for agricultural production in North Vietnam. The power to be generated by the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant will be eight times more than that presently generated by Vietnam's Thac Ba and Uong Bi power plants combined. The Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant will begin to supply power even before it achieves designed capacity; its turbines will be gradually put into operation while the plant is still under construction.

Since 1978 construction of the Dien Son cement factory which will treble North Vietnam's cement production, has been speeded up so as to make it operational in 1980. Last year, the Soviet Union continued to supply Vietnam with machines and equipment for the Cao Son, Vang Danh and Nong Duong coal mines. According to plans, these enterprises will be fully equipped this year and will result in the doubling of the country's coal production. Realizing that Vietnam primarily needs trucks for transportation of goods throughout the country, the Soviet Union has assisted in building an auto parts factory at Go Dam and four major workshops for repairing road-building machinery. At present, all these projects are in operation.

Last year, the Soviet Union supplied equipment for seven laboratories for quality control of construction materials, allowing Vietnam to rapidly accelerate the project building throughout the country. Following the USSR-SRV cooperation plan, Vietnam has completed construction of an agricultural machine factory and a new wharf at Haiphong Harbor. The Soviet Union has supplied Vietnam with 10 big fishing boats, thus providing the foundation for building a modern fishing fleet.

As in the past, the training of technical cadres and skilled workers for Vietnam's national economy is an important part of the USSR-SRV cooperation plan. Last year, with Soviet assistance, Vietnam built vocational and training schools for construction and metal workers at Phu Tho and Son Hoa. In addition, Soviet experts operating at construction sites in Vietnam have trained about 1,500 Vietnamese workers who can now apply advanced working methods and operate modern machines and equipment.

About 1,000 Vietnamese comrades who graduated from Soviet universities have returned home to serve the national economy. According to the economic agreements signed by the SRV party and government delegation during its visit to the Soviet Union in November 1978, the Soviet Union will assist Vietnam in building factories producing foundry equipment and pressing machines as well as factories that can produce 20,000 tractors annually. The Soviet Union will supply the necessary equipment and machines for construction of these factories and will also assist Vietnam in expanding the Hanoi pharmaceutical products plant.

This year, Vietnam will put the Lien Hiep factory into operation as well as build homes in Son Ma town and a quay and oil reservoir at Haiphong Harbor. According to the agreements signed in Moscow, the Soviet Union will help in completing the building of the Thang Long Bridge and expanding the Hanoi railway junction and the Hanoi-Haiphong Railway. As everyone knows, these projects were begun by the Chinese Government which stopped its aid last year. This shameful act was aimed at sabotaging Vietnam's socialist construction. It is necessary to stress that many technical and economic shortcomings cropped up in the Chinese documents related to these projects.

Here, we must also mention a construction site to be built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance-- the international earth-satellite space communications station which will allow Vietnam's television network to communicate with the unified television network of the fraternal socialist countries.

Vietnamese viewers will then be able to view programs on political, social, cultural and economic matters prepared by the television stations of these countries. Thanks to this space communications station, the Vietnamese people will be able to watch the 1980 Olympic games to be held in Moscow.

USSR-SRV cooperation in training cadres and workers to acquire a high-level technical knowledge will continue to develop in Vietnam in the coming years. With Soviet assistance, Vietnam will build general education and vocational middle schools. In addition, the Soviet Union will provide equipment for the present schools of all levels. This year, more than 2,000 Vietnamese youths of both sexes will further their studies in the Soviet Union.

These are some of the results of the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in 1978 and the main trend of friendly cooperation in the future.

ETHNIC CHINESE EXODUS TEMPORARILY JEOPARDIZED SRV PROVINCE

LD181001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents I. Lebedev, V. Skvortsov and Yu. Sklyarov: "Industrialization Base"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi--When we asked Comrade (Tkhan Lyong), member of Quang Ninh Province Party Committee, to describe the state of affairs, he did not need recourse to reference material. It was apparent that he has a thorough knowledge of life in the province, its problems and the tasks which the party has set the working people.

"Workers employed in industry, transport and the ports, cooperative peasants, fishermen, that is, the entire active population of the province," Comrade (Tkhan Lyong) said, "total approximately 150,000 people. The largest detachment among them is made up of miners, who number 50,000. We have approximately 12,000 party members. They are always to be found manning the most difficult sectors. Among many important and urgent matters, the Quang Ninh Party Organization also has to tackle special problems which are probably not so acute elsewhere.

"Take the question of Chinese residents abroad," Comrade (Tkhan Lyong) continued. "In a province with a population of approximately 720,000 there used to be as many as 160,000 of them. Intimidated by threats issuing from Beijing [Peking], approximately 100,000 of these people left for China in a short time. We did not stop them. Let them go if they want to. Those who left included approximately 10,000 enterprise workers and employees and 5,000 fishermen, and the rest were employed in agriculture. But a sudden mass exodus of such a quantity of people could not fail to cause the province's economy serious harm valued, according to our estimates, at tens of millions of dong. Fulfillment of plan targets was jeopardized at many mines, plants and factories and in the ports."

Under these conditions the province's party organization had to take energetic measures. It even had to recall to enterprises workers who had retired on pension and invite volunteers and shock youth detachments from other provinces, but the plan's fulfillment was insured.

Comrade (Tkhan Lyong) spoke quietly and calmly, smiling occasionally, but it was possible to sense in his words what exertion and self-sacrifice this had cost the communists and all the working people. Many did the work of two and sometimes even three. Three-shift work was introduced in the mines, and a movement was launched with the motto "rely on your own resources." As a result the enterprises of the Hon Gai coal association smoothly continued to supply industry and transport with fuel and to meet foreign trade requirements.

JAPANESE MOVE TO FREEZE AID TO SRV CONDEMNED

OW171449 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 17 Jan 79 OW

[Text] According to KYODO reports, some circles in Japan are considering a freeze on the promised economic aid and suspension of the projected rice exports to Vietnam. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Anatolyev writes as follows:

During SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to Japan, the Japanese Government promised to give Vietnam loans amounting to yen 14 billion--\$71.8 million--and 150,000 tons of rice in FY 1979. Less than a month has elapsed since then. Foreign Minister Sonoda then said that Japan would endeavor to maintain friendly ties with Vietnam in all areas by expanding its cooperation in the postwar reconstruction of that country.

Today, however, some people in official Japanese circles say that Japan may impose a freeze on this cooperation program. What has prompted this change in Japan's position?

Some newspapers in Japan are trying to convince the public that Vietnam's attitude toward developments in Cambodia is responsible for the possible freeze. They claim that the victory of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the birth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are the result of intervention by outside forces, and they accuse Vietnam of the intervention.

Meanwhile, the Japanese ruling circles pretend they knew nothing about what was occurring in Cambodia under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. For example, Foreign Minister Sonoda in an interview with the West German newspaper DIE WELT said "The biggest problem for us is that we had almost no knowledge at all about the situation in Cambodia." One could say this kind of thing only when one's eyes are closed to barbarous acts of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, now toppled for its genocide policy, which were widely reported in newspapers in Japan, the United States and many other countries.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was forced upon the Cambodian people by outside forces. The PRC leadership was the first to support this regime by sending 20,000 soldiers and hundreds of military advisers. That is why the reactionary despotic regime, supported and armed not by the Cambodian people but by Beijing [Peking], had to collapse as rapidly as it did in the face of the attack by the people who rose up against it.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities failed to respond to provocations by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary antipopular regime against the SRV. The aggressive military actions were engineered and prepared by Beijing. Even now, China continues to officially publicize its intention of interfering in Cambodia's domestic affairs. Furthermore, CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] at a meeting with President of the Japanese House of Councilors Yasui in Beijing declared that China would support Pol Pot under all circumstances. Chairman Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] also said that China will fight resolutely against the USSR and Vietnam.

The problem is that since the Japan-China treaty is directed against the USSR and other nations opposing Chinese hegemonism, Japanese policies are being steered in a direction favorable to China. Is it not?

Foreign Minister Sonoda only recently declared that the Japanese policy toward Vietnam demonstrates Japan's independence, and that despite the Japan-China treaty, Japan, unlike China, maintains friendly relations with Vietnam. In fact, however, as seen in its move to freeze aid to Vietnam, there is no evidence at all that Japan strives to maintain friendly ties with all countries, or that it pursues a completely independent foreign policy.

CPSU GREETINGS TO JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW171545 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Jan 79 OW

[CPSU Central Committee message to the 43d Congress of the Japan Socialist Party beginning 18 January]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee extends greetings to delegates of the 43d Congress of the Japan Socialist Party [JP] and to all members of the JSP.

The congress is being convened at a time when the signs of Japan's militarization are becoming increasingly evident, when the aggressive circles in Japan are stepping up their vicious attempts to promote conspiracy with international reactionaries for a confrontation with the forces of peace and social progress, and when capitalists are intensifying their offensive against the workers' vital rights.

The JSP, together with other democratic forces in the country, is organizing a counter-attack against this dangerous trend threatening the peace and security in Asia and the Far East as well as the Japanese people's interests.

We would like to note with satisfaction that in their recent talks in Moscow our two parties reaffirmed their enthusiastic stand regarding their joint struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress, and for friendship and neighborliness between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

We wish your congress success and hope that decisions adopted at the congress will contribute to the unity of reform forces in the country for the interests of the Japanese people.

'INCREASING CORRUPTION' IN JAPANESE POWER CIRCLES SEEN

LD161645 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 January 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word dispatch from correspondent Yu. Bandura in Tokyo under the heading "Backstage Deals," on reports of bribery involving the Grumman Company in Japan and in particular on the activities of Harry F. Kern, an "international arms broker nurtured by the CIA who in 1968 took on the secret mission of representing the Japanese interests" of Grumman. Bandura discusses the various business concerns of Kern and his associates over the last 30 years and quotes a letter from Kern to former U.S. Secretary of State Dulles now published in Japan's SANKEI newspaper on the "need for remilitarization" of Japan. Bandura refutes Kern's description of Japan's "striking naivete" and states that it is "in reality the Japanese people's justified unwillingness to become a pawn in the hands of the international military-industrial complex" which is still "the obstacle in the path of Japan's remilitarization and transformation into a Pentagon tributary." Bandura refers to other similar scandals, such as the Lockheed affair, and concludes that the Grumman affair is "one more proof of the increasing corruption in Japan's corridors of power."

MONGOLIAN-SIBERIAN ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PRAISED

LD191005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Shinkarev interview with D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers: "Relying on Our Friend's Shoulder. Conversation with D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers"--first graf is editorial introduction; date of interview not specified]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--The peoples of the Soviet Union and Mongolia have been cooperating closely for almost 60 years. The Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed 15 January 1966 during the visit to Mongolia by a USSR party-government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev imparted powerful new impetus to the fraternal friendship between our countries' working people and to their common readiness to continue traveling the path of socialism and peace together. This treaty, which replaced the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship and Mutual Assistance Treaty concluded in 1946, enshrined the results of the development of Soviet-Mongolian relations in the past years and created a firm foundation for the friendship and fraternity between our peoples at the contemporary stage to further blossom. The link between socialist Mongolia's national economy and the Soviet Union is becoming increasingly broad and multifaceted. IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Shinkarev asked D. Maydar, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, to discuss these links.

The successful building of socialism in Mongolia and the equalization of the republic's economic development level with the levels of the other CEMA countries are being implemented primarily by deepening the multifaceted firm relations with the USSR national economy. Mongolia's proximity to Siberia and the common features of these two giant regions in geography, nature, climate and many other respects enable the two countries to elaborate a unified economic strategy here with the greatest effectiveness.

Consideration of the strengthening potential of the eastern regions of the USSR when elaborating the scheme for siting Mongolia's productive forces will make it possible to insure the best possible utilization of resources, capital investments and manpower and to create the most rational national economic structure. The tremendous advantages which will be yielded by, say, a mutually coordinated scheme for siting construction industry bases common to both regions, major repair centers and many other elements of the production and social infrastructures can be pointed out as an example.

The potential for cooperation and the pooling of efforts here is truly boundless. It is not just a question of the rapprochement of productive forces but also of joint action in many other aspects. For instance, in conservation of the two regions' common environment. The joint work in these directions, which is being carried out by USSR and Mongolian planning and scientific institutions within the framework of the unified program of economic integration, accords with the long-term interests of both our countries' development and raises cooperation to a still higher level.

Mongolia and the Soviet Union are cooperating successfully in all spheres of the economy, science and culture. The activities of Soviet-Mongolian enterprises such as Mongolsovt-svetmet, the Medmolibdenstroy construction trust and the Ulaanbaatar Railroad joint-stock company are closely linked with kindred enterprises in Siberia.

Geologists studying the raw material resources of the border areas are working successfully in a 100-km belt on the border between Mongolia and Siberia. The comprehensive utilization of the rich minerals through common efforts will accord with the interests of both countries' economies.

It does not seem long since the 220-kilovolt power transmission line was being extended from the Gusinozerskaya GRES (Buryatia) to the Mongolian construction projects of Darhan and Erdenet. Now the power transmission line extends to Ulaanbaatar and is the core of the upcoming unification of the power system of Mongolia and Siberia.

Our cooperation has great prospects in the light and food industry. Mongolians send with great enthusiasm certain foodstuffs to Siberia and rejoice at the fact that thousands of construction workers on the Baykal-Amur railroad and also in Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk and other young cities are wearing Mongolian-produced fur jackets and boots.

I would like to make special mention of the cooperation among scientific institutions. Thus the cooperation between the Irkutsk and Mongolian state universities has made possible a joint study of the Lake Khubsugul basin and ways of rationally utilizing and conserving its extremely rich resources. In the long term a network of sanatoriums and reservations may be created there and Baykal and Khubsugul may be linked by a single tourist route.

Of course, border trade, the direct friendly links between Mongolian aymags and Siberian krais, oblasts and okrugs, the exchange of leading experience, the training of Mongolian young people in Siberia's VUZES, tekhnikums and vocational and technical schools and so forth will be developed still more widely. The implementation of the recommendations made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his trip to the eastern regions of the USSR aimed at insuring the comprehensive development of the natural wealth and productive forces of Siberia and the Far East will help further deepen Mongolian-Soviet links for the good of our peoples.

SOVIET LEADERS ATTEND MOSCOW OBKOM CONFERENCE

LD181446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A Moscovskaya Oblast party organization conference opened today. In the conference Presidium, warmly greeted by those assembled, are comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Gorbachev. An obkom report was delivered by Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom. The communists are discussing the tasks of the oblast party organization for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress, the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the directions given by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the plenum.

In the report and speeches it was noted that the conference is being held at a significant time, when the Soviet people are preparing for an important event in the social and political life of the country--elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Working people in Moscovskaya Oblast, as throughout the country, have enthusiastically nominated as their first candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Collectives of the oblast's industrial enterprises, it was said at the conference, have reached the level of the 3-year tasks for the five-year plan for the growth of production volume. A total of 95 percent of the increment in industrial output has been obtained as a result of an increase in labor productivity. Hundreds of millions of rubles of above-plan output has been produced. Enterprises of the Moscow region have fulfilled ahead of schedule orders for major construction projects

in Siberia, the Far East and the Baykal-Amur Railroad. The activity of rural party organizations has been directed toward resolving the tasks set by the party to transform the Moscow region into an oblast of intensive, highly developed agricultural production and to be a model of agricultural management for the entire RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Compared with the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, capital investment in the oblast's agriculture has increased in the last 3 years by 38 percent. The Moscow region is becoming a major supplier of livestock and crop products for the 14 million people of Moscow and the capital's oblast. The conference analyzed in detail the activities of party organizations, construction enterprises, railroad transport, communications, science and cultural establishments and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

It was said in the report and in delegates' speeches that the amount of manual labor in the oblast's industry is still being reduced slowly, and in a number of cases prime costs of products is high. Essential measures are sometimes not taken to make efficient use of existing capacities. In agriculture, land is not being used correctly and rationally everywhere and production of fodder, together with an increase in its quality, its proper preservation and use, remains one of the most acute problems. Methods of eliminating the shortcomings were outlined. The conference continues its work.

PRAVDA ARTICLE HAILS GROMYKO ANTHOLOGY

LD190831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 79 pp 4-5 LD

[Unattributed article: "In the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress"; reviewing A.A. Gromyko. For the Triumph of the Leninist Foreign Policy. Selected Speeches and Articles. [Vo lmya Torzhestva Leninskoy Vneshney Politiki. Izbrannyye Rech'i i Statyi] Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1978; 509 pages]

[Text] Under the leadership of the Communist Party, in a short time the working people of the land of the Soviets have transformed our motherland into a mighty, highly developed state, marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet people were the first to create a developed socialist society, and are the first to be building communism. This is a path of intensive labor and heroic struggle for the highest ideals ever to have inspired mankind.

A weighty contribution has been made to the creation of the new society by the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The objective historical conditions of the Soviet state's emergence and development and the nature and content of the era opened by Great October (naturally) determined the great significance of the external factor in our country's life and the close linkage between internal development and resolving international problems. As V.I. Lenin wrote, "From the very beginning of the October Revolution the question of foreign policy and international relations appeared to us as the main question...."

The Soviet state's foreign policy course is brilliantly expressed in a volume of selected speeches and articles by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister.

The materials in the book, which embrace the period from the midsixties to the present, contain a profound analysis of topical international problems and the cardinal questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The book brilliantly reflects the Marxist-Leninist unity of theory and practice which is embodied in the CPSU's program documents, the new USSR Constitution and the daily activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at insuring favorable external conditions for Soviet people's creative labor and at consolidating peace and the security of peoples.

The correctness of any policy is judged by its practical results, by how it withstands the test of time. The materials published in this volume show convincingly that the Soviet state's foreign policy course has withstood this test. It is based on a comprehensive analysis of the natural laws of modern international development and accords with its main trend--the change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of the forces of progress and socialism.

Cooperation in building the new society, further strengthening the unity of the socialist community countries' communist parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, deepening the fraternal friendship among socialist states, and coordinating their foreign policy steps--all this has become daily practice in the socialist community states. The book therefore naturally devotes great attention to questions of the development of the world socialist system and its role in international affairs.

The emergence of this system opened up a new stage in the development of Soviet foreign policy. The strengthening of the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist community states and concern for the all-round consolidation of the positions of world socialism, the anthology notes, are the central salient of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and Soviet state. "Our country," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, "has become part of the big family of socialist states. So can anything in the world be closer to us Soviet communists and all Soviet people than this socialist family? We do everything within our power for its prosperity, for our common benefit!"

In its relations with the socialist states the USSR is guided by the principle of socialist internationalism. This principle is based on the close and voluntary cohesion of the fraternal peoples and states for the sake of communism and peace, on their complete equality and respect for each other's sovereignty, on mutual aid and extensive cooperation in all spheres in the interests of each country individually and of the entire community as a whole.

The Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA successfully serve the all-round, effective collaboration of the fraternal countries.

Life has convincingly confirmed the importance of the Warsaw Pact. Resolutely defending the gains of socialism against any encroachments, the states belonging to this organization have already frequently extinguished hotbeds of international tension and actively supported the peoples subjected to aggression.

During their regular meetings within the framework of the Political Consultative Committee--the leading organ for the correlation and coordination of their actions--the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states examine and resolve key questions of the community's policy. The most important problems of international development were also examined at the Political Consultative Committee's conference in Moscow in November 1978. In accordance with the principled course elaborated at the congresses of the communist and workers parties of the respective countries, the conference reaffirmed its firm determination to continue the consistent struggle for world peace, the people's freedom and independence, the halting of the arms race and disarmament, detente and the strengthening of trust and friendship among the peoples.

The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are celebrating the 30th anniversary of CEMA--the largest interstate economic association. This organization has become an important factor of a rapid economic development knowing no pauses or recessions, and of the upsurge of the well-being of the member states' working people. The CEMA countries have rapidly become a highly developed industrial zone of the world, accounting for about one-third of world industrial production. This is a graphic example of the advantages of socialism and of the new type of international economic relations it has asserted.

One of the main directions in the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the book notes, is consistent support for the peoples' national liberation struggle of young independent states to consolidate their political and economic independence and sovereignty and against imperialist and neocolonialist intrigues. The Soviet Union is linked to the vast majority of developing countries and their peoples by profound adherence to peace and freedom.

The Soviet state's policy with respect to liberated peoples is based on the great ideas of internationalism and the Marxist-Leninist concept of the role of national liberation movements as an important constituent part of today's world revolutionary process. The rapid development and successes of national liberation movements in the postwar period are a new triumph for Leninism. The emergence and consolidation of the world system of socialism, which has changed the correlation of forces in the world arena, is helping to a great extent in eliminating the colonial system.

More than 2 billion people living in former colonies and semicolonies have attained political independence and emerged into the arena of active international life. But gaining political independence does not resolve all the important problems facing the peoples of developing countries. To defend and consolidate it and eliminate backwardness demands considerable efforts. Progressive forces in Asian, African and Latin American countries are fighting to implement an anti-imperialist policy. Many of them, having thrown off the yoke of colonial oppression, have embarked on a path of noncapitalist development, following a policy of a socialist orientation.

It is well known that the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries to the developing states is selfless support given in the struggle against the common enemy--imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Relying on this assistance, developing countries can protect themselves step by step against imperialist diktat and discrimination in economic relations with developed capitalist states.

The book gives a detailed analysis of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state with respect to capitalist countries. The main point in these relations has been and still is the struggle to establish the principles of peaceful coexistence, to insure lasting peace, and to lessen and in the future eliminate the danger of a new world war. Much work is being done to develop equitable, mutually advantageous economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations with those states.

The book's materials show how the task of creating the basis of the relations of peaceful coexistence with France, the FRG, the United States, Italy, Canada, Britain and other countries was resolved and how the CPSU and the Soviet state then began to develop increasingly broad cooperation with them in different spheres of society's life.

The collection devotes considerable space to the Soviet Union's principled and consistent course toward maintaining universal peace and ending the arms race, and toward equitable cooperation and the independent development of the peoples. It demonstrates the persistent and energetic efforts of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to eliminate hotbeds of international tension and imperialist aggression and to resolve the fundamental problems of today in the interests of peace, democracy and social progress. The book shows the importance that is attached to the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state by the struggle to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war and to curb the arms race unleashed by imperialism. The works published in the collection touch on a wide range of questions of restraining the arms race and of disarmament, the resolution of which our country invariably initiates and in which it actively participates.

The CPSU and Soviet state are carrying out intensive and fruitful work to implement the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and the freedom and independence of peoples approved by the 25th party congress. Their implementation has proved the well-founded and far-sighted nature of the tasks set and the correctness of the course designed to insure--relying on the might, cohesion and dynamism of world socialism and on its strengthening alliance with all progressive and peace-loving forces--a radical shift in international relations, a shift away from cold war, from explosive tension, to detente, to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and to mutually advantageous cooperation.

It is hard to place too high a value on what our country has already done in this respect, the author notes. The move toward the relaxation of international tension has become decisive for present world affairs, although both increases and decreases in this tension are possible in the future. Nonetheless, the possibility has been proved of insuring the necessary level of trust between states and channeling competition and struggle between the two social systems into a course which does not threaten mankind with military cataclysms. Good foundations have been laid for establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence. The shift from confrontation to detente has opened up before the peoples the broad historical prospect of consolidating peace and social progress and the all-round development of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

The European Continent, the book notes, has traveled a great path toward the formation of reliable peace. It is in Europe that major peace acts have been implemented on a collective and a bilateral basis in recent years. If the political climate in Europe is clearly healthier today than before, this is connected to a considerable degree with the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. From time to time, the author notes, some people try to test these results for durability. Nonetheless, detente has been and remains the dominant trend. [paragraph continues]

This is indicated by present mutual relations between the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries and France, the FRG, Italy, Finland the Scandinavian and many other states. But a great deal more cooperation is necessary to insure that detente acquires still greater depth and scope. It is important to steadily supplement political detente with military detente. One of today's most pressing tasks is the further development of peaceful cooperation in Europe, particularly in implementing the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference, in full and in strict accordance with how they are enshrined in that act. The Soviet Union will continue to carry out persistent work to insure the implementation of the Helsinki accords by all states.

A central item in the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of peoples is that of ending the arms race. Seeking to implement this, the Soviet Union has put forward many constructive initiatives embracing all aspects of the problem and envisaging both general and complete disarmament, and concrete measures of a local nature.

No country has put before mankind such a wide, concrete and realistic program aimed at lessening and subsequently completely eliminating the danger of a new war as the Soviet Union. From the platform of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union appealed to all states to agree on a series of urgent steps capable of halting the arms race.

Our country's specific proposals aimed at totally ending further quantitative and qualitative growth in the armaments and armed forces of states possessing a large military potential have met with the peoples' support. This constructive, precise program envisages the implementation of measures such as ending production of all types of nuclear weapons; ending production of and banning all other types of mass destruction weapons; ending the creation of new types of conventional armaments with great destructive force; the refusal to expand armies and increase conventional armaments by the permanent Security Council members and also by the countries connected with them by military agreements.

There is also the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no such weapons at present; reduction of states' military budgets; the desire to contribute to the success of the talks underway on limiting strategic offensive armaments, on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests, on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and destroying stocks of them, on banning radiological weapons, on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments primarily in central Europe, and on restricting the international trade in and deliveries of conventional armaments.

From this list alone it can be concluded that ways exist to make the transition from the arms race and military tension to military detente and a radical reduction of the threat of war. This is also shown by the support for or favorable attitude toward the Soviet proposals expressed by most of the world's states.

At the same time the author notes that, despite the positive shifts which have taken place in the world recently thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces, one cannot help seeing the threat represented by the activation of reactionary and militarist forces. Those forces interested in building up armaments and fueling fear and hostility exist both west and east of the borders of the land of the soviets. The threadbare myth of the "Soviet military threat" has again been brought into play in order to misinform public opinion. The forces of reaction and militarism do not conceal their hopes of profiting by causing conflicts between other states and peoples. These same forces are continuing their attempts to impart further momentum to the treadmill of the arms race.

The question now, the book notes in this connection, is essentially this: Either the world will travel the path of abandoning the use of force, the path of disarmament and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation; or it will be plunged into the abyss of an unchecked arms race with the danger of escalated armed conflicts threatening mankind with the grimmest consequences.

The author dwells particularly on the responsibility incumbent in the modern world on the Soviet Union and the United States, which are capable of doing much to reduce the scale of the threat of nuclear conflict. The Soviet Union firmly pursues the policy line of a further lasting improvement in Soviet-American relations, the development of which on a mutually advantageous and equitable basis accords with the interests of not only the USSR and the United States but all peoples.

Receiving a group of American senators 10 January in the Kremlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet side's intention, if the Americans are also prepared to do this, of working toward the constructive, mutually advantageous development of relations with the United States in the most diverse spheres. A major step in this direction would be the speediest conclusion of the new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments which, while important in itself, would seriously improve the prospects of the other disarmament talks and would contribute to smoothing out Soviet-American relations as a whole.

A.A. Gromyko's book shows conclusively that the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet states is profoundly scientific and vital and that it plays an increasingly significant role in the historic struggle to deliver mankind from oppression and exploitation, to prevent nuclear holocaust and to insure lasting and just peace.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS DONETSKAYA OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCE

ID190853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 78 p 2 ID

[Special correspondents M. Odinets and I. Tikhomirov report: "With Exactingness and in a Businesslike Fashion"]

[Excerpts] Donetsk--The participants of the Donetskaya Oblast party conference representing a detachment of communists almost 300,000 strong spoke proudly about the new labor victories secured in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The speakers observed that the oblasts's working people, like all Soviet people, warmly approve and unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the party's domestic and foreign policy and express warm appreciation to the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their tireless concern to preserve peace and for the prosperity of our mighty motherland.

The attention of the oblast party organization, B.V. Kachura, first secretary of Donetskii Obkom said, focused on the solution of key problems of the oblast's economic and social development and on the better utilization of intensive factors.

It was noted in the report and speeches that the party committees and soviet and economic organs are still making insufficient use of available opportunities for solving the main task of the 5-year plan--enhancing production efficiency and the quality of work. Although current plans are being fulfilled, the growth rates for the volume of industrial production and for labor productivity are still lagging behind the 5-year-plan targets. Many enterprises are working erratically and this year the number of laggard enterprises has increased.

At metallurgical plants much has been done to increase pig-iron, steel and rolled-metal production. Nevertheless, the work of enterprises in this sector is provoking serious criticism. Violations of technological discipline and the lack of adequate coordination in work are leading to above-plan stoppages of units, and because of this there has been a large shortage in metal production since the beginning of the year.

One of the reasons for the lag in the coal and metallurgical industries, in the opinion of the delegates, is the inadequate leadership of these sectors being exercised by the party committees. It was noted that the obkom secretaries and sections have not attempted to understand in depth the activity of the enterprises and have not displayed the necessary persistence and adherence to principle in solving the problems that arise.

At the same time, there are also miscalculations by ministries and planning organs in the leadership of these leading sectors. Thus, the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the corresponding republic ministries still have not taken the necessary steps to reequip and develop the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy.

The Donetskaya Oblast is a region not just of coal and metal but also of highly developed agriculture.

Presently, the indicators of the work of oblast kolkhozes and sovkhoses are very patchy and the yields of grain crops and pulses are low. This year the yield from the corn plantations was the lowest in the republic's steppe zone. The work of the stockmen leaves something to be desired: Milk production in a number of rayons is not increasing, and here and there it is even declining.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, took part in the conference's work and delivered a speech.

The conference adopted a detailed decision which outlined ways to further boost the oblast's economy and improve party organizational and ideological educational work. R.V. Kachura was elected first secretary of Donetsk Oblast at a plenum which was held.

GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS REPORTED

ID181301 [Editorial Report ID] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 January 1979 front-pages two decrees of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, both dated 10 January, on the appointment of Sergey Tarasovich Regvava as chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the appointment of Bakhva Fedorovich Lobzhanidze as chief of the Georgian SSR Main Directorate for Gasification.

The same paper publishes on page 2 an unattributed report stating that "the Georgian Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade V.V. Kazakhashvili as deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 January 1979 front-pages a Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 10 January on the appointment of Nugzar Akakiyevich Popkhadze as chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The same paper publishes on page 3 an unattributed report stating that "a decree of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Guram Nikolayevich Yenukdize from his duties as chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in connection with his transfer to other work."

Kazakh Official Appointed

LD181301 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 79 p 4 LD

["Diary" report]

[Text] The Kazakh Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Saken Abilgazyevich as deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Labor.

Tashauzskiy Obkom Elects Officials

LD190857 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Improving Work Style and Methods"]

[Excerpts] Tashauz, 5 January--The 15th oblast party conference was held here. Its participants unanimously elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report "on the work of Tashauzskiy Turkmenistan CP Obkom and the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at that plenum" [as published] was delivered by B. Atayev, first secretary of the party obkom.

A speech was delivered at the conference by M.G. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee. A detailed resolution was adopted.

The conference elected the new Tashauzskiy party obkom and auditing commission.

Yu. S Afanasyev, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief, took part in the work of the conference.

At an organizational party obkom plenum, B. Atayev was elected first secretary of Tashauzskiy Turkmenistan CP Obkom, V.P. Ilyushkin--second secretary and S. Narmetov and N.M. Vdovenko--secretaries.

'SOYUZ' GAS PIPELINE COMPLETED; BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES WORKERS

LD181836 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 18, TASS--The construction of the "Soyuz" transit international gas pipeline has been completed. Built by the joint efforts of the European socialist countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, the line has no equal in the world practice of gas pipeline construction. The route was laid under difficult natural and climatic conditions in a shorter period than is the practice for pipelines of this caliber. From the foothills of the Urals the gas pipeline stretches over 2,750 kilometres to the Karpathian Mountains. Its capacity is 28 billion cubic metres of gas a year. More than half of this quantity will go to the countries which participated in the construction in the framework of compensation for the line's construction.

The workers and engineers of the majority of the participating countries contributed to the construction of the gas pipeline. The Socialist Republic of Romania's contribution was by participation in the building of the Orenburg gas processing plant, where the pipeline starts.

In a message of greetings to the participants in the project, the General Secretary of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev said: "This grandiose construction site proved another convincing example of the new developing forms of cooperation by socialist countries in resolving key economic problems on an equal and reciprocally beneficial basis." The international collective of builders ended laying the route. Trials of its main stretches and compressor stations are over. The commissioning of this gas artery will allow to [as received] considerably improve the fuel and energy supply of the countries which participated in the construction, it was stressed at today's press conference in Moscow, devoted to the completion of the project.

Pavlodar Oil Refinery Opens

LD181740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to all those who participated in the construction of the Pavlodar oil refinery, bringing it into production. The opening of this major new oil refining enterprise is an important stage in the development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex, creates the necessary conditions for reliable supplies of oil products to virgin land agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and transportation in the republic, and insures a substantial reduction in railway transportation of oil products, the message stresses. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the firm conviction that the working people of Pavlodarskaya Oblast will mark the fourth year of the 5-year plan with new successes.

PRAVDA EXAMINES FUEL SECTOR PERFORMANCE IN COLD WEATHER

LD181721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[Yuriy Kazmin article: "Fuel for the Cities and Villages"]

[Text] In our economy there are particularly important sectors whose labor rhythm must not be interrupted either on ordinary days or on public holidays. These are primarily the sectors which provide the country with fuel and energy and which deliver fuel and energy to consumers. In cold weather such questions become more acute. But what do the first few days of January indicate?

A number of production collectives have, unfortunately, begun the labor year unevenly and at a time when there have been fierce frosts throughout the country. According to the plan, the miners must send 2 million tons of coal daily to consumers. Yes, each day, whether it is Monday or Sunday. But on the first day of January no more than 500,000 tons of coal left the pits and open-cut mines for consumers. One of the reasons was the shortage of freightcars. The miners were given 20,723 cars although the daily plan provides for 29,443. Loading was handled especially poorly during the first 3 days of the year in the Donetsk, Kuznetskiy and Perchorskiy coal basins. Last year, an adequate reserve capacity was created in our oil pipeline system. It made it possible to insure the normal flow of oil through the underground arteries. In order to further build up the flow of oil, it is necessary to commission the Surgut-Polotsk main pipeline as quickly as possible.

By no means are all of the oilfields coping with the additional target for the extraction of liquid fuel. The tempo of work by the collectives of the Permneft, Tatneft and Komi-neft production associations has fallen. These collectives have, of course, been hampered by the frosts. But an appreciable degree of laggardliness has also been allowed to occur at the oilfields of Azerbaijan, Turkmenia, Mangyshlak and Krasnodarskiy Kray, where such bitter cold has not occurred.

The transport of liquid fuel via the railroad was not organized efficiently enough. In the first days of January loading remained at the level of an appreciably reduced plan. Thus, the Kuybyshev railroad has been supplying only half the necessary number of oil tanker cars.

The demand on the country's unified gas supply system was particularly heavy during the coldest days. The following figures can be cited: Gas expenditure for communal and everyday requirements almost doubled--from 124 million to 220 million cubic meters daily. Despite such large additional consumption, collectives of gasfields and gas transportation systems managed to mobilize reserves and during the frosty periods they have been operating in an adequately efficient and coordinated fashion. This applies to the Mostransgaz and Lentransgaz associations and the workers of the Bukhara-Urals gas pipeline. A good example for others! The cold days have revealed major lapses and omissions in the fuel distribution system, and reserves proved inadequate.

There is now no task more important than to conserve heat in apartment blocks, at enterprises, and at heat and electric power plants, and to deal strictly with those who squander heat and energy. It is precisely now, during these cold days, that the planning and the material-technical supply organs should carefully analyze the work of the fuel sectors and transportation workers. Of course, steps should rapidly be taken to insure the uninterrupted supply of heat and energy. When this issue of PRAVDA was being written, the fuel and transport ministries informed the editorial office that operational measures have been taken that will make it possible to improve the delivery of fuel to the cities and villages.

TYUMEN PARTY'S DELIBERATIONS ON OIL INDUSTRY NOTED

LD181635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent S. Vtorushin report: "Siberian Tempos"]

[Text] Tyumen--Tyumenskaya Oblast occupies a key position in our economy. More than 720,000 tons of oil and gas condensate and 280 million cubic meters of gas are extracted here daily. The main increase in the extraction of these raw materials comes from the oilfields of the central Ob region and the Yamalo-Nenetskiy National Okrug in the north.

The oblast's working people and party organization bear a special responsibility for fulfilling vital state targets. This was the principal subject discussed at an oblast party conference.

The report delivered by obkom First Secretary G.P. Bogomyakov and the delegates' addresses pointed out the considerable successes achieved by the oblast's working people in the last 3 years. The volume of industrial output rose by 50 percent and oil extraction increased by more than 104 million tons. In this period, the country obtained more than 630 million tons of oil from its Tyumen fields.

The gas industry has been developing quickly. The average annual increase in gas output in the oblast was almost 19 billion cubic meters--3.6 times greater than in the last 5-year plan. Over the past 3 years, the northern deposits have produced 208 billion cubic meters of this most valuable fuel and raw material.

Over R12 billion in capital investments were assimilated by the construction workers of the oblast. This is more than in the previous 5-year plan. Some 20 new oil and gas deposits were commissioned and 4000 km of main pipeline was laid.

Measurable success was also achieved in the development of agriculture. This year there was a record grain harvest in the oblast of 1.97 million tons. There was increased production of meat, milk, eggs and other agricultural produce.

All this became possible, the conference noted, because of the great and persistent work done by party organs and the great attention paid to the development of the oblast's production forces by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Renewed impetus was given to the achievement of even greater heights by the visit of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to regions of Siberia and the Far East. His advice and good wishes expressed at meetings with the communists and working people of Tyumen have formed the basis of the oblast party organization's practical work. Many committees have gained good experience in solving major problems. The following example was cited from the conference rostrum: In the northern part of the oblast, exploitation of the Urengoy gas condensate deposit has begun. Highways have not yet been constructed to this area and people must work under difficult conditions. However, the Nadym CPSU Gorkom has been able to mobilize them to overcome these difficulties. As a result, the first comprehensive gas preparation installation was completed ahead of schedule and was given an excellent appraisal.

"Within the 23 collectives employed in working the deposit," Ye. F. Kozlov, first secretary of Nadym CPSU Gorkom, said, "some 8 primary and 26 shop party organizations and 36 party groups have been set up. The gorkom summarizes and disseminates all the best ideas which appear in their work. We frequently call general meetings of all communists on the construction site, although they are already accountable to their various party organizations. This enables us to coordinate our work better and achieve our ultimate goal faster."

V.S. Petrov, first secretary of Khanty-Mansiyskiy CPSU Okruzhkom, A.A. Vatrassov, team leader from the Komsomolskoye timber procurement establishment, and others spoke about further raising the communists' vanguard role and strengthening the influence of the lowest party links--the shop party organizations and the party groups--on production.

Acknowledging these achievements, the speakers concentrated mainly on unsolved problems and shortcomings hindering even more confident progress. The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum commit us to increase the search for unused reserves. There are many of them in the oblast.

Here is one of the problems discussed at the conference. The liquid fuel deposits discovered in the mid-sixties have been developed to their planned levels. The region's future prospects depend upon the exploitation of new deposits, located a great distance from the transport network and industrial bases. The fulfillment of the 5-year plan now basically depends on the rate of their exploitation. However, the state targets for producing oil extraction at new deposits are constantly being disrupted.

The volume of exploitation drilling is growing fast. In the 2 remaining years of the 5-year plan, drillers must sink almost 17 million meters of well--considerably more than in the previous 3 years. The recruitment of new teams cannot fully resolve this problem. Drillers must considerably improve their technical and economic work indicators. Nevertheless, it is clear from the speeches that they have deteriorated recently.

"In these circumstances it is necessary to use the experience of the best collectives as much as possible", Hero of Socialist Labor G.M. Levin, a skilled worker of the Nizhnevartovsk No 1 drilling administration, said in his speech. "Once upon a time we had a school of leading experience here. Interesting new ideas were exchanged and drilling workers were trained. Now there is no such school. But it is needed."

F.K. Salmanov, chief of Glavtyumengoeologiya [presumably Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Administration for Geology--FBIS] Yu.A. Dolgikh, first secretary of the Yamalo-Nenetskiy CPSU Okruzhkom; and G.P. Yakovleva, combing machine operator at a worsted cloth combine, and other delegates also spoke of the importance of using the experience of leading workers.

The work of the construction organizations was subjected to a major analysis. There are many collectives among them which have achieved good results--the "Severtruboprovodstroy" and "Surguttruboprovodstroy" trusts, the Tyumen Main Administration for Oil and Gas Industry Construction, and the "Tyumenstroyput" administration. However, the overall situation cannot be considered normal.

Over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, construction workers have fallen behind by over 300 thousand square meters of housing and over 5,000 children's preschool institutions and have failed to develop almost 1,500 hospital places. At the same time, it was noted at the conference that the construction capacity available is being used in a most unsatisfactory manner. Plants producing precast concrete were working at only 70 percent of capacity, brick plants at 90 percent and plants producing clay and gravel filler at only 50 percent.

The speakers pointed to omissions by ministries, the Gosplan and other union organs in explaining the development of this situation. A certain amount of fault of course lies with them. But it was also justly noted that the oblast party organizations and obkom sections are not yet devoting enough attention to capital construction. For this reason, the commission's deadlines for many major projects in Tyumen, Tobolsk and Nizhnevartovsk have been missed.

Of course, the party raykoms, gorkoms and obkom are all very well informed about this. However, while waiting for help "from above," they themselves do not do very much to help the situation. The delegates said that a sharp change is needed in the attitude to capital construction.

The success of economic activity is to a great extent linked to the further improvement of ideological education work. This is especially urgent in Tyumenskaya Oblast, where new labor collectives are constantly being created and where cities and settlements of oil and gas workers and geologists are springing up in the uninhabited taiga. Recently, the possibilities for ideological influence have grown considerably. Many party organizations have gained rich experiences in this important activity. The number of political enlightenment centers has increased. In this accounting period, eight new large-circulation newspapers and one rayon newspaper have begun publishing in the oblasts. The television network has been expanded.

V.I. Churikov, secretary of "Urayneftegaz" association party committee, related a great deal of interesting information on the educational work that the party committee is conducting in its collective. All party groups are actively involved in it. The party group organizers conduct talks and seminars on education topics. Workers in the association publicly defend their socialist pledges and in doing so help to considerably raise the effectiveness of competition.

V. Ya. Borodin, director of the Yalutorovskaya secondary school named after the Decembrists, devoted his speech to the problems of educating the younger generation. One of the tasks of schools, he said, is to teach children to oppose all evils. The unity of working and moral education is particularly important. It is precisely in work that a young person becomes more pure and noble, and more beautiful in spirit. The Yalutorovskaya school collective does a great deal in this direction.

The education of people is closely linked with the creation of good working and living conditions for them. However, V.A. Makar, master drilling worker of the Magionskaya Oil prospecting expedition said, wells sometimes lack adequate house-trailers, canteens and showers. G.N. Chebotarev, first secretary of the Komsomol Obkom, talked about the short supply of hostel accommodations for youth and homes for small families.

The oblast conference developed into a deep and searching discussion of ways for the further improvement of party work and concrete measures aimed at the successful realization of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. In the resolution, the delegates expressed the firm conviction on behalf of the 95,000 Tyumen communists and all the oblast's working people that the tasks set in front of them would be fulfilled with honor.

At an organizational plenum, G.P. Bogomyakov was elected first secretary of Tyumenskiy CPSU Obkom.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 17-18 JAN

LD190802 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 17 January reports that the first stage of the Novosergiyevka elevator, one of the largest in Orenburgskaya Oblast, has been commissioned. This enterprise has a planned capacity of 170,000 tons and will take grain from outlying areas. It adds that the PRAVDA editorial today noted that elevator capacity totalling 30 million tons is planned for construction during the present 5-year plan--considerably more than during the preceding 10 years. It says it is very important to increase the number of elevators in outlying areas and to use to the maximum efficiency kolkhoz and sovkhos funds to set up large modern enterprises on a cooperative basis. At 1600 GMT on 18 January the radio reports that Ukrainian agricultural workers are completing preparations for spring fieldwork. Soil-cultivating machinery and tractor-drawn equipment have been completely prepared for spring. Nine-tenths of tractors are ready. About 95 percent of first-class seed is ready for spring crop sowing.

RSFSR AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS MEETING OPENS 11 JAN

LD190748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A conference of scientists and agricultural chemists of the RSFSR opened today in the Nemchinovka settlement, near Moscow, where the scientific-technological center for the chemicalization of agriculture is located. Problems concerning the efficient utilization of fertilizers in areas of comprehensive chemicalization are being discussed. These are located in all the main zones of the republic and receive fertilizers and chemicalization materials according to long-term standards. For example, farms in Starozhilovskiy Rayon and Ryazanskaya Oblast apply as much fertilizer to each hectare as will be applied in the oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone in several years. The application of higher doses of fertilizers makes it possible to achieve higher yields, but at the same time the problems which all farms will have to face in the near future can be seen better here. These are primarily the disparity between the material and technical resources and the growing volume of fertilizer supplies, and the bureaucratic lack of coordination between the various small units engaged in providing the agricultural chemical service resulting in great losses and insufficient efficiency of fertilizers. The experience of work in comprehensive chemicalization is being analyzed in order to solve the basic problems of chemicalization in the entire republic.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRODUCTION

LD190756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The results of last year's work on animal husbandry farms have been summarized. As the USSR Ministry of Agriculture reported, 5 percent more meat was procured than in the previous year. Production and procurement of eggs and wool rose. The national economic plan for all types of animal husbandry products was successfully fulfilled by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Uzbekistan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. The plan for sale of milk to the state was overfulfilled by farms of Armenia, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Turkmenia. Farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Kirgizia did not meet the goals for procurement of livestock and poultry. Procurements of milk were reduced in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the RSFSR, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. This was primarily caused by the extremely unfavorable weather conditions in the summer in the Non-Chernozem Zone and in the Soviet Baltic republics. Animal husbandry workers are currently experiencing great difficulties in connection with the strong winter frosts. On many farms in a number of regions the water mains and boiler houses have gone out of operation. Leaders of farms and party and economic bodies are taking measures to insure that animal husbandry farms' productivity will not fall.

'MOLNIYA-3' COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 18 JAN

LD190720 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

["'Molniya-3' Communications Satellite in Flight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 19, TASS--Another communications satellite "Molniya-3," with onboard relay equipment which ensures the operation of the system in the centimetre waveband, was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday to ensure the operation of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radiocommunication and the telecasting of the programmes of the USSR Central Television to the stations of the "Orbita" network; and international cooperation.

The satellite was put into an orbit with an apogee of 40,806 kilometres in the northern hemisphere, and a perigee of 474 kilometres in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's orbital period is twelve hours, sixteen minutes, and orbital inclination is 62.8 degrees.

Sessions of communication via the Molniya-3 satellite are to be carried out according to a planned programme.

SOVIET SHIP PARTICIPATES IN INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE STUDY

LD181315 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[T. Sanina report: "Global Experiment"]

[Text] "We are beginning the collection of actinometric information on the atmosphere."

That radio telegram reached the A. I. Voyeykov main geophysical observatory from the scientific research vessel "Akademik Shirshov."

There are 11 scientific ships under the Soviet flag taking part in an experiment in accordance with the Program to Study Global Atmospheric Processes (PIGAP) which is taking place under the aegis of the World Meteorological Organization.

In accordance with the plan elaborated by observatory specialists, all Soviet participants in the experiment have a unified program of geophysical observations in the atmosphere, which are being carried out both on land and aboard the scientific ships.

The collection and processing of operational meteorological and actinometric information is taking place using a special method successfully tested on the initiative of observatory employees during the (Musson-77) international experiment. Information is sent through radiotelemetry channels from all the ships working in the Indian Ocean to the "Akademik Shirshov," where it is processed with the help of modern computer technology. Thus, not only is the efficiency of observations significantly improved, but the possibility of making on-the-spot corrections to the experiment and making expedient changes to the observation program depending on conditions is created.

The data obtained will be of great significance for the further study of the mechanisms of interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere, for improving numerical models of atmospheric circulation and for creating long-term weather forecasts and climatic changes.